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# The Herald, April 9, 1892

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# The Herald.

VOL. 13.

CEDARVILLE, OHIO, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1892.

NO 9.

## THE HERALD

SATURDAY, APRIL, 9, 1892.

W. H. BLAIR, Editor and Prop'r

PRICE \$1.25 PER ANNUM.

## NOTES

### From The County Seat.

### Report of Court Proceedings Etc.

### As Detailed by Our Special Correspondent.

The Congressional Convention will meet in Xenia O. May 4th at the Opera House to nominate a candidate for Congress, from this the sixth district. Judge Smith will be temporary chairman. The Counties in the district are Greene, Clermont, Clinton, Warren, Highland and Brown.

McKay proved to be a great runner and was nominated at the primary by 750 majority.

Thrall's majority will be about 100 in the county.

The outside villages gave Heller a good vote, to discover. He was the first infirmity direct, to discover, the fact that he had a right to patronize other towns in Greene county, for supplies besides Xenia.

The Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee says that the Democratic County Convention will not be called until "the dark of the moon." He must have been thinking of planting potatoes.

J. J. Snider and David Dixon are the Central Committeemen from Cedarville Twp. Good men. It were well had other townships done as well.

M. A. Bradstone succeeds T. L. Morris as Central Committeeman in the 6. Ward, Xenia City.

Many persons in Xenia were shocked to hear of the distressing accident to Mr. Irvin and his many friends deeply sympathize with his mourning family.

Dr. Shoup and Miss Pearson were among the visitors at Mrs. James Pollock's during the week.

George Canfield was elected members of council from the third ward.

The City Council and the city solicitor are at loggerheads. What the result will be remains to be seen. In the meantime Chas. Darlington Esq. has been retained by the city in a damage suit for \$5000.00. Henry Eavy and John A. North were elected members of the school board.

The new Central Committee will issue a call Saturday on a county convention to select delegates to the state convention and to make arrangements for entertaining the delegates to the Congressional convention in Xenia May 4th.

W. A. Johnson has removed his lawshop from Detroit street to the room formerly occupied by Alexander on Main Street. In his new elegant quarters he is ready to accommodate all city fashion.

George Wood of Spring Valley O. has been appointed guard at the Ohio Penitentiary.

John P. Martin had a party of Cincinnati in town who contemplate building a street railway this summer.

The new election bill introduced in the senate will abolish the county board of election.

There never was a law, which compelled men to do as much work for so little pay as this law. The Board met some six or eight times this spring and receive not one cent for this service as the twenty days allowed by law were consumed last fall. Every member of the house has rendered hard work and the law ought to be abolished.

John Little will be a candidate in all probability for Congressman in this district.

Jesse Taylor, formerly of Xenia O. a candidate for Congress in Kansas. W. S. Marshall formerly a partner with B. Nesbitt of Xenia, O. is a candidate for Congress in Kansas City.

Sheriff Dodds may feel proud of the heavy vote he polled in the county on Monday.

Capt. Glatfelter is one of the very popular men in the county as was shown in the primary Monday. He ran ahead of this ticket all over the Co. We predict the same thing with another popular Co. Commissioner one of those days.

MEMBERS OF REP. COM.—1st ward: Conwell; 2nd, Hoover; 3rd, Wm. Richardson; 4th, Oscar Harris; 5th, Cheney Gretors; 6th, M. A. Bradstone; Beaver B. F. Darst; Osborn, S. F. Woodard; Fairfield F. Herr Sugar; C. Schultz; S. V., E. D. Osborn; Silver creek, J. L. Ginn; New Jasper, C. Brown; Xenia Township, John Hed, e and John R. Nash; Yellow Springs, Frank Johnson; Caesar creek, James Babb; Jefferson, Chas. Barber, Cedarville D. S. Dixon and J. J. Snider.

Marriage licenses: Jesse G. Hale and Rose Miller; John O. Bigford and Della L. Wilson; John Evans and Flora A. Stormont; Harrie Shull and Sallie Gaylor; Wm. Weaver and Emma Helm; C. L. Hongland and Cornelia Funderbaugh.

### TRANSFERS.

Mary E. Seal to Edwards B. Keiter, 45.36 a Sugarcreek, 1,750.

Addison Ledbetter to Maggie J. Ledbetter, 30 a, Xenia \$1 etc.

Louisa Moorman to F. O. McMillan, 6,74 a, \$2,614.

Sheriff to Jno W. Shingley, out lot 3 and part out 2; Boop Co's add to Jamestown, \$550.

Mary J. Naylor et al to Isaac Naylor, 18 a Bath \$210.

Mary H. Carson to John Little, 12 a, Xenia, \$1,340.

John R. Sutton to Louisa A. Sutton, 11 a, New Jasper \$550.

Jos. Cromwell, admr. to J. Q. Collins, 67.43 a Xenia, \$1,340.

Jos. G. Rust to Josephine, Penewit, lot 33 Spring Valley \$300.

Daniel S. Funderburg to E. P. Hopkins lot Walnut st., Y. S. \$140.

Auditor to J. P. Maxwell, lot 77 Xenia \$1,340.

Hugh Stormont, George Byrd, and Lee Stewart were in Cincinnati this week on business.

Mrs. Jane Anderson, mother of Mrs. Pollock, went to Shelby, Ohio, this week to visit friends.

Charley Ridgeway, of Portsmouth, spent a few hours with his brother, B. G. Ridgeway of this place Wednesday.

John Brownagem and John Phillips were in London this week, having been ordered before the board of pension examiners of that place to be examined for pensions.

F. M. Godfrey, of New York, who has been in this vicinity the past six weeks buying hay, received a telegram Wednesday announcing the serious illness of his only child, and left for home that evening.

## For the Cash only you can get

21 lb fine granulated Sugar \$1.00  
1 lb Package Coffee .20  
7 lb Beans .25  
Can Corn .08  
Stair Tobacco lb 1 .40  
Coal Oil .07  
Gasoline .07  
Tea .30  
1000 Matches .07  
1 lb Soda .07  
Flour 24 lb Sk 60 Cents .60  
California Evaporated Peaches .10  
and anything else in the grocery line in proportionately low prices

## Andrew Bros. & Co.

Ed Lynn, who was recently elected mayor of Yellow Springs, in company with Howard Little, visited Cedarville Thursday.

The Young People's Society of the U. P. church, will give a social at the home of Mrs. T. Crawford on next Monday evening, Apr. 11, 1892. All are cordially invited.

Dr. J. M. Stewart has prepared a remedy, (purely vegetable) that will cure the whisky and tobacco habits, and is now ready to treat patients, at home or abroad. He has already cured two or three persons in Cedarville.

A Dispatch from Springfield says, Minnie Jeffries, a 16-year-old Cedarville girl, is now leading a life of shame in Fannie Shronts' palace of sin in the West End. The girl went there about a month, since and was taken critically ill. She was taken to the County Infirmary, where she soon recovered, and was then found a home with a respectable widow lady of Lagonda. A few nights ago the girl made her escape by jumping from a second-story window. Her parents do not know where she is.

All the reliable Patent medicines of the market at Ben Ridgway's.

Teeth extracted without pain by application of cocaine at Dr. Homan's office.

Housekeepers should polish and clean furniture with our excellent Furniture Polish, 20 cents a Pint at Ben Ridgway's.

Hot water bottles in great variety at Ben Ridgway's.

Splendid assortment of Ladies and Gents combs at Ben Ridgway.

## \$1. for 24 Cts.

To introduce our seeds we make the following offer for the next ten days.

Regular price:  
1 package Golden Wax Beans 15 cts.  
1 " Lima " 10 "  
1 " Dwarf Peas " 20 "  
1 " Pole Peas " 15 "  
1 " Long Dark Blood Beet 15 "  
1 " Early Blood Beet 15 "  
1 " Mammoth Corn 10 "

Total \$1.00

We will send you the above for only 24 cts. postage prepaid also 50 cts. worth of flower seeds. Finest varieties for only 20 cts. Do not send stamps OBERLIN SEED CO., Oberlin, Ohio.

## Another Direct Connection for St. Louis Via Pennsylvania Lines.

Commencing Monday March 14th, Train No 5 on the Pennsylvania Lines, leaving Cedarville at 4.16 a. m. will make direct connection at Indianapolis daily except Sunday for St. Louis and intermediate stations, arriving at 5.15 p. m.

## New Carpets.

The new styles in carpetings this year are the handsomest ever shown. It used to be to get a handsome carpet one would have to buy in the high grades to get suited, but this year you can get beautiful colorings and patterns in the lower and medium grades. In the best grade of Ingrains we have an endless variety of styles, and in patterns that are copied from fine Brussels. All grades of Tapestry Brussels from a good at 49 cts. a yd. up to the very best goods made in this country. Mattings are more popular than ever, the patterns are prettier, they are cheaper, and the qualities are better, than ever before. The new thing in this line this year Straw mattings made on Twine warp and they are bound to wear. Curtains of every kind. Lace curtains from 50 cts. a pair to \$20.00. Shades from 25 cts. a window on spring rollers to the very best fringed goods. Portiers from \$5.00 a pair up to the best. Some new things in Poles, Brackets, and Fret Work for Doors and Windows. Our stock of House furnishing goods is the most complete ever shown in Xenia. Estimates given and work done in very best manner.

## Jobe Brothers & Co.

### A Wonder Worker.

Mr. Frank Huffman, a young man of Burlington, Ohio, states that he had been under care of two prominent physicians, and used their treatment until he was not able to get around. They pronounced his case to be consumption and incurable. He was persuaded to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds and at that time was not able to walk across the street without resting. He found, before he had used half of a dollar bottle, that he was much better; he continued to use it and is to-day enjoying good health. If you have any Throat, Lung or Chest Trouble try it. We guarantee satisfaction. Trial bottle free at B. G. Ridgway's.

For a number of years I have been subject to violent attacks of inflammatory rheumatism which generally lasted about two months. On the first of this month I was attacked in the knee and suffered severely for two days, when I procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and it relieved me almost instantly. I therefore most cheerfully recommend it to those who are similarly afflicted everywhere.—R. D. WHITELEY, Martindale, N. C., Feb., 1888. Mr. Whiteley is a very prominent man in this place and his disease was very widely known as he suffered such severe pain. W. M. Houston & Co., Merchants, Martindale, N. C. 50 cent bottles for sale by Druggists.

Blank books, pass books and pencils at Ben Ridgway's.

Some New lamps, just in at Ben Ridgway's.

Buy your fresh and salt meats at the old reliable meat store of C. W. Crouse.

Spring repair work at Murray's harness shop.

Fresh cakes and bread at the bakery. JACOB SEIGLER

If you want a good lunch or a square meal go to Boyd's and try him once

Milton Keys has removed his shoe shop to his new room next to the Nesbet property on Main st., where he will be glad to have all customers call.

Cash paid for fur at S. L. Walker

If you want a stylish livery rig go to Boyd's.

Halters, collars and all kinds of harness sundries at James Murray's

## An Open Letter.

MR. BLAIR—Say to the people of Cedarville and surrounding country that we have in store a large stock of Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain and Extra Super CARPETS, also Mattings and Rugs; that we do a strictly CASH business. We will guarantee to sell them a cheaper carpet (quality and make considered) than can be bought either in Xenia or Springfield. We bought for cash—prices are guaranteed to us and we will not be undersold. Ask them to call and see our line of goods.

Respt,  
T. H. ADAMS & SON.

## Sunday Excursions via the Pennsylvania Lines.

Tickets at one fare for the round trip between any two stations on the Cincinnati Division from Columbus and Springfield to Cincinnati inclusive will be sold by the P. C. & St. L. Ry. Co. on each Sunday until further notice during the summer of 1891

## Reduced Rates to Omaha via Pennsylvania Lines.

For the Quadrennial Conference of the M. E. Church at Omaha, Neb. excursion tickets at reduced round trip rates will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines April 27th, 28th and 29th, and will be good returning until May 30th. Any ticket agent of the Pennsylvania Line will furnish particulars upon application.

### Bucklen's Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents a box. For sale by B. G. Ridgway's

For a good shoe made to order call on C. Keller the practical Shoemaker North Main St. Repairing neatly and promptly done.



# The Cedarville Herald.

W. H. BLAIR, Publisher.

CEDARVILLE, OHIO.

## SHORTEN AND HERBERT.

Shorten Shy plays round my knee  
While I read Herbert Spencer,  
But still the more I read and read  
My ignorance grows denser;  
For Shorten Shy deems my taste  
And tells me every minute:  
"Say, papa, I don't like that book,  
There ain't no lions in it."

Now Herbert Spencer is a great,  
A world-compelling thinker;  
No heavy plummet line of truth  
Goes deeper than his sinker.  
But one man reads his work way through  
For thousands that begin it,  
They leave one-half the leaves uncut—  
"There ain't no lions in it."

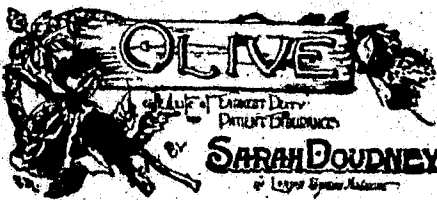
The age-old errors in their den  
Does Herbert Spencer throttle,  
And ranks with Newton, Bacon, Kant,  
And ancient Aristotle.  
The mighty homage of the few—  
These towering giants with it,  
The millions shrug their hunting-ground,  
"There ain't no lions in it."

I leave this metaphysic swamp,  
Thick grown with sturdy solons,  
And roam the meadows of romance,  
With Shorten and his lions.  
He brings his gaudy Noah's Ark book  
And begs me to begin it;  
"Better than Hubert Pencer book,  
That ain't no lions in it."

"Now read about the eafalut  
So big he scares the people;  
An' read about the kangaroo  
Who jumps upon the people."  
So I take up the Noah's Ark book,  
And sturdily begin it,  
And read about the "eafaluts"  
And lions that are in it.

Shorten will grow in sobriety  
His life become intenser,  
Some day he'll drop his "eafaluts"  
And take up Herbert Spencer.  
But life can have no happier years  
Than glad years that begin it,  
And life sometimes grows dull and tame  
"That has no lions in it."

—S. W. Foss, in Yankee Blade.



## CHAPTER III.—CONTINUED.

"Don't talk so, dear Jane." Olive put her arm round the girl's shoulders, and spoke with quick sympathy. "Men have their dark moods, and come out of them."

"Aaron never was quite as other men are," said Jane, sorrowfully. "He was always more despondent than others—always believing himself an ill-starred creature. No one ever had such a strong influence over him as Michael had. Michael could make him hopeful and cheerful; he looked up to Michael as a hero—you know it, Olive, and now—"

Jane was a quiet woman, and she took her trouble in a quiet fashion. Tears stole down her cheeks, but there was no sob, no passionate cry of distress. Olive, weeping too, drew closer, and comforted her as a sister.

"I don't want to say anything hard about Michael," said Jane, drying her eyes, and returning Olive's kiss. "But I wish, oh, how I wish that he would be as friendly with Aaron as he used to be! Just a cheering word now and then, or a few minutes' talk about old times, would set Aaron up and lift him out of himself. You know he has almost worshiped Michael all his life, and he thought that when his old friend came to Battersby's works he would be lonely and home-sick no more."

What could Olive say? She still kept her arm round Jane, and puzzled her brain to find comforting words.

"Dear Jane, Michael is always preoccupied," she said at last. "I wish it were not so, but I cannot change him. Perhaps, by and by, when he has won all that he is striving for, he will have thoughts to spare for old friends, and will be his old self again."

"But if he ever does become his old self again he will look round in vain for old friends," Jane answered. "They can't wait, you see, till he has time to spare. But, Olive, I am afraid that Michael dislikes having Aaron near him. Only Aaron knows anything of Michael's early days, and men who want to rise very high sometimes hate those who remind them of their low beginning."

Olive flushed deeply. "Aaron should not encourage such fancies," she said, "and I have often heard our old vicar say that people are hard on the man who rises. They always suspect him of looking down on old associates; they take his pride for granted, and never give him the benefit of a doubt."

"Only hope that Aaron is mistaken," Jane replied, meekly. "I have always admired Michael very much, and I want to believe in him for your sake."

"Then do believe in him, dear," entreated Olive, "and try to bring Aaron into a brighter mood. Ah, if we had him here we would soon dispel his doubts and fears! What a gloomy creature a man is when he is away from a woman's influence!"

Jane smiled, somewhat comforted, and the sweet evening wind kissed the two faces, as it came blowing freshly across the downs. The air seemed full of the breath of wild flowers; there were hope and peace and quiet gladness in this remote world of low hills and green meadows and violets. The girls lingered at the gate a few mo-

ments longer, and then went indoors to their household work.

Next day Olive contrived to have a talk with her mother, and ask her questions about Uncle Wake and his business. But Mrs. Challock had not much to tell.

"He was always a kind-hearted man," she said, "and a good husband to my poor sister. Your aunt Ruth died young. He loved her very much; I almost wonder that he married again, and yet I oughtn't to wonder, seeing that I married a second time, although I loved your father dearly! We widows and widowers allow ourselves to be talked over, even when our hearts are buried in the grave of our first love. Yes, Mr. Wake is a good man, Olive."

"Has he any children?" Olive asked. "The second wife had one daughter. He wrote and told me of the birth. I never heard of any other children," Mrs. Challock replied.

"And do you really think, mother, that he would let me live in his house if I earned my own bread?" Olive said, earnestly. "May I write to him?"

"You may write," Mrs. Challock answered, after a pause. "But I did not want to part with you till you were married, tell him that. And oh! Olive, don't say much about your stepfather! He might be a worse man than he is, you know; but it troubles me sorely that he doesn't take to you. I've been an unfortunate woman, Olive—very unfortunate."

"Yes, mother; you were very unfortunate in losing my father," Olive said, quietly.

Mrs. Challock began to cry in a noiseless fashion. Now and then she paid this tribute of silent tears to the departed, and blamed Providence, in her spiritless way, for having removed him. She always spoke of herself as a woman who had been badly used by the powers above, and went so far as to say that an angelic guard ought to have been specially provided for a defenseless widow. When her mother was in this mood Olive was apt to betray a little impatience. As Mrs. Challock dried her tears she began to bewail her fate in the usual strain, and the girl spoke out at last:

"There is Mrs. Hooper, mother," she said, "she was left a widow, and she has never married again, and yet she was no better defended than you were."

"Oh! Olive," moaned Mrs. Challock, shaking her head, "she was far better defended than I was. Not by angel guards, perhaps, but by a plain face; and a woman can have no safer protection than that."

Olive looked, half pityingly, at the sweet, faded face by her side, and felt that there was some truth in those words. She knew that she herself had more beauty than her mother had ever possessed; Mrs. Challock had often told her so, but she thought, with a girl's happy confidence, that her defense was sure and strong. Michael's love for her and her love for him—this would be her shield and buckler. She put her arm round her mother's shoulders, and spoke in a caressing tone:

"Then you will let me write to Uncle Wake?" she said. "Don't fret, little mother; Lucy says it will be best for me to know something of London before I go to live there as Michael's wife. It would be trying for him to have to teach me everything."

"Your father never thought it a trial to teach me," sighed Mrs. Challock, her head still running on the past; "but"



"YES, OLIVE, YOU MAY WRITE."

then he had wonderful patience. I only wish I had learned more. Yes, Olive, you may write, and see what comes of it."

But some time passed by before that letter was written.

Poor Jane's love troubles pressed so heavily on her mind that she fell ill, and Olive had to help in nursing; and then Mrs. Challock herself grew sick and claimed her child's care. These illnesses were not alarming, but they changed Olive's plans for awhile, and the summer seemed to slip away unawares. And just after the harvest had been gathered in, and the sun shone calmly over fields that were shorn of all their wealth of gold, Lucy Cromer's life story came to an end.

"Stay with me as much as you can, Olive," she said, when she had given up her place on the little couch downstairs. "I have had friends and lovers, but never one sister till you came to me."

So Olive spent hour after hour in the small bedroom under the thatch, and sunbeams and wandering breezes made their way through the open lattice. There was a thick wreath of ivy and roses round the window; the swallows had not yet taken their departure, and

bird-notes and whippers of many leaves came to her like familiar voices. And Lucy, too, lay listening to the music of the dying summer with a great peace in her heart.

They talked to each other in these last hours more freely than they had ever spoken before. All the shadows of the past had been swept away from Lucy's soul. She looked back on the path that she had trodden with such weary feet, and saw it illumined with a divine light. It was just the same path that she had known always; there was always the place where she had stumbled over the sharp stones, and risen bruised and bleeding; there was the spot where one had turned his face from hers, and left her to toil onward all alone. Nothing was changed, not a single way-mark was gone. But the eyes that looked back on the past had gained a new and clearer sight; they could see where good had triumphed and evil had been stricken down; and they could discern the footprints of angels where the way had been darkest and saddest. From beginning to end it was a way that had been watched over and guarded by love.

## CHAPTER IV.

"REMEMBER ME WHEN I AM GONE AWAY."

Lucy had little to regret in the world that she was leaving, for Heaven had opened to her. She did not tell Olive what kind of Heaven it was that had been revealed to her spiritual gaze; "the kingdom of God was within her," and these last days of her earthly pilgrimage were unfolded in an atmosphere of sweetness and light. One evening, when she had been lying silently, with eyes closed, Olive had gone to a seat by the open window, and was looking out upon the sun-touched hills. She thought that Lucy was asleep, and started at the sound of her friend's faint voice.

"There is something that I want to say, dear," said Lucy, tenderly. "Do you know that one of the sweetest feelings in life is the sense of being able to forgive? No, you do not know it; as yet you have suffered no great wrong. But if ever there comes a time when you are greatly injured—if ever you are wounded deeply by a hand you have loved—then you may remember these words of mine: Forgive, if you would find peace. Forgive, if you would have your wounds healed and feel the soft touch of Christ's finger on your sore heart."

Olive was silent; but she drew near and took Lucy's hand. The leaf whippers filled up the pause, the room was full of the rich scent of jessamine, a flower that Lucy loved; and long afterwards its perfume brought back to Olive a memory of her friend's last words and looks. Some sprays were scattered over the coverlet; some of the white, star-like blossoms had drifted down on the floor. Lucy had never told why this flower was so dear to her, but Olive's quick womanly instinct divined that it was one of the links that bound her to the past. Such links are often flower-links, fragile and sweet, yet strong as a chain of steel, and lasting unbroken through all the chances and changes of time.

"You must never think sorrowfully of me, Olive," Lucy went on. "I have read somewhere of one who gleaned in haste and snatched all the richest grain. Here, in this quiet village, I have gathered all the blessings that I missed when I lived in the world. In these last days I have reaped all, and I, too, shall be gathered into the garner. Do you not see that mine is a happy fate? I have done nothing to deserve these royal compassions, these outpourings of a Father's loving kindness, and yet they are mine."

Thus Lucy talked, and Olive listened; and in the growing amber light the woods and meadows stretched softly away, showing dimly through a glorious mist that slowly faded into dusk. They heard the last good-night of the birds and felt the first cool sigh of night before the lattice was closed. It was then that Lucy said a silent farewell to earthly things. The quiet night passed away in peace; the sun rose and the village awoke to its daily labor, but the jessamine blossoms lay upon a pulseless heart, and on the still face there was an ideal beauty, a faint smile of unutterable peace.

Long afterwards Olive was glad that she had watched by the side of her dead friend; glad that she had woven a chaplet of feathery ferns and jessamine for Lucy's last resting-place. There are times when to each one of us comes the thought of those who have taught us by their words and deeds; and we find their traces in other lives, and light upon their footprints in strange paths which we never expected to tread. They laid Lucy in the breezy old churchyard under the high hill, among the graves which Olive had known from childhood; but it was not here, in this quiet nook, that the clear echoes of Lucy's voice would come to her from the past.

After her niece's death Mrs. Hooper pined for companionship, and dreaded the long winter spent in the little cottage alone. She begged Olive to stay with her till the spring came again; and, in truth, the girl was too tired and worn to begin a new life at once. But she wrote to Mr. Wake, and wrote also to the florist in Regent street who had employed Lucy, inclosing a letter of recommendation which had been written by Lucy herself. The answers to these letters were more satisfactory than she had expected them to be. Samuel Wake was a man who never did things by halves; he was ready not only to receive Olive, but to give her a hearty

welcome. And the florist wrote to say that he was willing to let her come and try her skill, adding that he had never had an employee so clever as Miss Cromer. So the way was made clear for Olive's feet; but before she ventured out into the new path it was well for her to pause and rest.

It was a stormy autumn; the last red tatters of the Virginia creeper were torn from the cottage walls, and no gold and russet leaves were left for Olive to weave into garlands; but there was always plenty of ivy for her quick fingers to practice upon. And then, too, there was other work to be done; in the long evenings Mrs. Hooper and Olive sat and sewed together, and grew fond of each other in their loneliness. The wind moaned and whistled round their little dwelling; by and by the snow fell, and they felt themselves cut off altogether from the great world. But these dreary



OLIVE STOOD BY LUCY'S GRAVE.

days passed away, and Olive woke one morning to find that the wintry earth was full of promise of spring.

Michael was looking forward eagerly to her coming. His letters spoke of the glorious future that was opening out before them both. As usual, he had a great deal to say about himself, and not one word of Aaron, although poor Jane was hungering for news.

"Aaron has not written to me for a long time," said Jane, with tears in her eyes. "Oh, Olive, I shall be glad now when you are gone to London. You will see him, and ask him why he neglects old friends."

"You shall know everything, Jane," Olive answered. "Only keep a brave heart, dear. I don't think Aaron will be reserved with me. The sight of an Easterner face will thaw the ice that has gathered round his heart."

"God grant it may be so!" Jane sighed. "But I have thought lately that my old dream would never come true. I have thought that perhaps I was not meant for Aaron, nor Aaron for me. Maybe I should not make him happy if we were married; I am easily depressed, and I should feel just as he felt; all his moods would be mine."

Olive was silent for a moment. Through all her anxiety to insure Jane's happiness, there had sometimes flashed such thoughts as these. A stronger, more self-confident woman might have led Aaron out of his gloom by the force of her will. But Jane, gentle and timorous, could only sit beside him in the shadow of his own fears. And yet how well she loved him! How impossible it seemed for her to go on living without him!

"We must have patience, Jane," she said at last, in her sweet voice. "I suppose," she added, with a sudden smile, "that you never give a thought to your first lover? You have quite forgotten Robert Steele?"

"Robert Steele!" Jane's tone was almost scornful. "He was only a boy, Olive."

"He was a boy when he went away, four years ago. But if you could see him now, Jane, you might have more respect for him. There was the making of a fine man in Robert."

"He was a bright lad enough," Jane said, indifferently. "But who would think twice of a lad's fancy? It comes and goes like a butterfly. Aaron is the only man I have ever taken into my heart, Olive, and I thought—aye, I believed—that he loved me."

"Believe it still," Olive replied. "At any rate, believe it till I have seen him and talked with him."

All Olive's simple arrangements were completed before April came to an end, and it was decided that she was to go up to town on the first of May. Michael had fixed on a train that would get to London at six in the evening; at that hour he could meet her conveniently and take her to Uncle Wake's house. The first of May came on a Saturday, which was the best day for Michael, and so it was all settled, and everybody seemed to be satisfied.

On Friday evening, after the last stitch was set and the last thing packed, Olive kissed Mrs. Hooper and whispered that she would go alone to the churchyard and say good-by to Lucy's grave.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## HE DID.

Mr. Ardup (who has just told the bill collector to call again)—I had a presentiment you were coming this morning. Do you believe in presentiments, young man?

Bill Collector (putting the bill back in his pocket)—I do, sir. I had a presentiment before I came that I wasn't going to get a darned cent out of you.—Chicago Tribune.



Both in the way it acts, and in the way it's sold, is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for women.

It acts in this way:

If you're weak or "run-down," it builds you up; if you suffer from any of the painful disorders and derangements peculiar to your sex, it relieves and cures. It improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, brings refreshing sleep, and restores flesh and strength. For all functional weaknesses and irregularities, it's a positive remedy. Hence,

It's sold in this way: It's guaranteed to give satisfaction, in every case, or the money paid for it is refunded.

They're the smallest, the cheapest, the easiest to take.

But all that would be nothing, if they weren't also the best to take.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets prevent and cure Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels.

The casting out of the devil of disease was once a sign of authority.

Now we take a little more time about it and cast out devils by thousands—we do it by knowledge.

Is not a man who is taken possession of by the germ of consumption possessed of a devil?

A little book on CAREFUL LIVING and Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil will tell you how to exorcise him if it can be done. Free.

Scott & Bown, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York. Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. \$1.

## Kennedy's Medical Discovery

Takes hold in this order:

Bowels, Liver, Kidneys, Inside Skin, Outside Skin.

Driving everything before it that ought to be out.

You know whether you need it or not.

Sold by every druggist, and manufactured by

DONALD KENNEDY, BOSTON, MASS.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa

from which the excess of oil has been removed, is absolutely pure and it is soluble.

No Chemicals

are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

BOILING WATER OR MILK.

EPPE'S

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

COCOA

LABELLED 1-2 LB. TINS ONLY.

SALVATION OIL

Dr. Hall's Cough Syrup

Dr. Hall's Cough Syrup

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## TEMPERANCE NOTES.

### WINE AT WOMEN'S LUNCHEONS

An Institution of High Life That Is a Menace to Respectability.

Without undertaking to handle the moral aspect of the point under discussion, I shall limit myself to a question of good taste in the matter of serving a variety of wines at the luncheons for women which now play so prominent a part in the entertainment of our friends throughout the country.

Look, for example, at the large parties to which, at half-after one o'clock in the afternoon, are convened ladies in visiting costume, bonneted and veiled, to be shut in a darkened dining-room, where gas and candles supplant the wholesome light of day. There, during two mortal hours, the guests are fed with delicacies of which each one seems to be the taxed digestion to be—yet never is—the very last they will venture to accept. Cucumbers, caviare, truffles, foie gras, almonds, mayonnaise dressing are but a portion of the addenda of the feast. To relieve the thirst thus engendered the banqueter has recourse to what? Beside her plate stands exactly the same array of glasses—glasses of English cut, of Venice or of gilded Carlsbad ware, lending glitter or color to the board—glasses for sherry, for Rhine wine, for claret, for champagne, all that would be demanded for the service of the most formal dinner.

Beside this scintillating group of glassware is to be found a tumbler or goblet of water filled to the brim—there are so few houses where the servants are instructed on this point—with fragmentary ice! What woman having ordinary regard for the elements of hygiene presumes at such a crisis to insult her already disturbed digestion with a douche of iced water? Ten to one she does not care for wine, never thinks of touching it at home; as a matter of course lets the sherry, the Chablis, the Burgundy go by untouched; but unless it occurs to her to quietly demand a glass of water without ice, and, if need be, to tinge its clear substance with a dash of claret, she is compelled to drink champagne.

Latterly, as a natural solution of this recurrent difficulty, Clysmic, Apollinaris and the Hygeia waters are continually served.

Champagne, curiously enough, continues to hold its own. "How very extraordinary that you Americans should set champagne before your guests at mid-day," said a traveling Englishman, from whom, naturally, he having received the best hospitalities of the best American society along his line of march, frank comment was to be expected. "With us, you know, except at races and picnics, it is a wine that is like an evening coat—never seen out until after dark." However little we may relish the condescending manner of this and kindred national rebukes, there is no disputing that the right is on their side. The whole matter of serving champagne in season and out is overdone in America. But especially does it seem inappropriate for an assemblage of ladies, who, if they were in their own homes, would not go beyond a glass of claret, and who, for the most part, are content with the bottled waters of their favorite spring.

Tea drinking at luncheon, once so popular, has been elbowed out of place by the universal cup of tea at five o'clock. Women, unlike their predecessors of the Brick Lane association, who could partake of the cheering beverage till detected in the act of "swelling visibly before the very eye," have now found out that the philosophy of drinking tea consists in limiting one's self to one cup per diem. Chocolate as an accompaniment to food is found to be too heavy. Water, the beverage of Eden, and during so many years since respectably in vogue with a large portion of the civilized creation, has recently been pronounced fattening when absorbed with meals. What, in the eyes of many of our sisterhood, could be more condemnatory of any drink?

In connection with this question may be cited the experience of a young American girl on her first visit to an English castle, who, at luncheon, feeling thirsty, looked about her for something she could drink. Her host, next to whom she had the honor to be placed, demanded her need, and was informed that she would be glad of a glass of water. With a puzzled face he referred the matter to his wife, the servants being absent from the dining-room. "Water?" said the surprised lady, "won't she have beer or claret?" The American girl, rather depressed at this public notice, yet stoutly persisted in her demand. A bell was rung, the majestic butler entered, and on hearing what was required paused for a moment to collect his scattered faculties, bowed and retired. Some time later a footman, carrying upon a silver tray a small glass of a fluid that looked as if it had been dipped from the castle moat, appeared at the lady's elbow. After this she made prompt resolve to renounce her national beverage until again on her native heath.

What then poor dear women are to drink at luncheon must, it appears, be decided by climate, custom, health and individual bias. As it is becoming clear that on these occasions little wine is actually used, perhaps hostesses will some day wake up to the wisdom of suppressing the show of glasses which lends to the ladies' luncheon its chief reproach from outsiders.—Mrs. Burton Harrison, in Ladies' Home Journal.

## THE CIDER PEST.

Facts Which Are Not Commonly Understood by Temperance People.

Would it seem absurd if I should claim that cider is not generally well understood? What are the facts in the case?

From childhood we see it made and we think of it as simply apple juice. We see that it ferments, but we hear it called new cider right along. We do not even realize that this fermentation is the decay of the sugar in the apple juice, and that this decay of the sugar in a sweet liquid makes alcohol. We cannot discover it by its color, for it looks like water, and it comes in so slowly that we do not recognize its presence by any other sign partly because we are not looking for it. We feel the tingle and we rather like it, and, perhaps, we do not wish to know that this is caused by the alcohol. At last the alcohol appetite is formed, and we cling to the cider, or, at best, it is only when the alcohol begins to change into vinegar that we call it horrid stuff and give it up to the drunkards. We venture to say that not one person in ten among so-called temperance people understand these facts.

A lady said recently: "We had a distressing time in our last society meeting on account of a cider mill near us. Seven young men and women had to take their pledge over again because they had been drinking cider. Others said they would not be disciplined for drinking cider; they would sooner leave the society."

What was the difficulty here? Was not this a temperance society, and ought not its members to know whether cider is an alcoholic drink or not? Truly they ought to know, but how shall they know if they are not taught? Many of those who read these lines are members of temperance societies. How many of them, we beg to ask, can recall cases where this subject has been thoroughly studied up in any society of which they have been members?

Is it any wonder, then, that a mature and otherwise well-informed man should have inquired, when the subject was up in Sunday-school, whether the alcohol in cider was the same as that in whisky and brandy? Is it surprising to hear the president of a temperance society assert that there is alcohol in everything; or, another president to declare a determination to ignore the pledge and drink sweet cider because it was just apple juice and perfectly harmless? And why should we be surprised that, with such views, many object to signing a pledge that specifies cider? I am sure that we should be fairly dismayed if we knew how many women, to say nothing of boys and girls, are kept out of temperance societies because they will not give up cider.—Julia Colman, in National Temperance Advocate.

## VARIOUS NOTES.

DENMARK is the heaviest drinking country in the world. Its yearly consumption of intoxicants is double that of Germany.

EVERY lawyer in Jackson, Miss., has been retained to defend druggists of that city who have been indicted for the charge of unlawfully selling alcohol.

ONE hundred thousand men and women are yearly sent to prison in consequence of strong drink. Twenty thousand children are yearly sent to the poorhouse for the same reason.

ILLINOIS has the unenviable distinction of being the stronghold of the whisky power. The internal revenue collections of that state for the year ending in June were more than twice that of any other state—New York yielding \$18,565,522, while Illinois paid \$38,464,312.

A WRITER in the Fortnightly Review, an English traveler, says: "The very air of Africa reeks with rum and gin imported from England; every hut is redolent of its fumes. Over large areas drink is almost the sole currency, and in many parts the year's wages of the negro factory worker are paid altogether in spirits."

THE saloon does these things: It takes money which men cannot afford to waste, giving in exchange diseased bodies, depraved morals, poverty, disgrace and ruin. It pollutes and debases young men, making fiends of those who should be good citizens. It is the destroyer of homes. It is the rallying place of the bad and dangerous classes. It is the breeding place of all mischief and crime. It is the ever-ready tool of corrupt and corrupting politicians. It is a leech upon society, plundering sober citizens, not only through the misdeeds of drunken people, but by heavy and needless taxes. It is a cancer upon the community, poisoning its life blood and spreading all baneful influences.

DRUG-Selling Druggists. The willful violator of the law should be sternly punished, and his punishment bear a just measure of disgrace. The druggist who uses his prescription case as a bar, who, under the protection or mask of a respected and honorable avocation, covers up dishonorable or debasing practices, should be handled without gloves. Even worse, though, than this black sheep, is the hypocritical "best citizen," who, warmly advocating stringent liquor restrictions, is the first to solicit the druggist to violate the statute. The saloonist who openly carries on his business and the man who patronizes him are more to be respected, than the two who need whisper and winks and back doors to cover up their misdeeds.—Pharmaceutical Era.

## PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

—The Baroness Burdett-Coutts has been conspicuous for setting the fashion among her countrywomen against the use of birds and bird plumage for the adornment of millinery, etc., and successfully promoting the manufacture of artificial birds for the purpose, a new industry that gives employment to several hundred girls and women in Paris.

—Last June a young man was arrested in Natick, Mass., because he would not pay his poll tax, amounting to two dollars, and he has been kept in jail ever since at an expense to the taxpayers of one dollar and seventy-five cents per week. The town is losing money on the transaction, but it is vindicating an eternal principle with great success.

—Lord Hartington, who is the new duke of Devonshire, has sat in parliament since 1857, and has in that time served his queen and country as secretary for war, postmaster-general, lord of the admiralty, secretary for Ireland, and secretary for India, but his succession to the dukedom will probably prevent his ever becoming prime minister.

—Miss Stella Hoyle, of Troy, N. Y., promptly arose in a crowded street car recently and gave her seat to a crippled old gentleman who had entered. He asked her name and address, and she has just received from the grateful recipient of her kindness a diamond necklace. Young lady passengers may find it worth while to act according to Hoyle under like circumstances.

—No uncertainty about this verdict, comments the Peoria Herald. It is as clear as mud and covers the ground quite as well. "Death by being found dead in bed at 5 o'clock in the morning," is new cause of death. "We, the jury, sworn to inquire of the cause of the death of ———, on oath do find that she came to her death by being found dead in her bed at 5 o'clock in the morning of January 15, 1892; in her bed at her residence, ——— street, county of Peoria, state of Illinois; cause of death unknown to this jury."

—The late Cardinal Manning was a tall, gaunt man, with a vigorous frame and a large head that was almost completely bald. He was a teetotaler, unlike many of his predecessors, and ate only enough to keep body and mind in a healthy condition. When he was made cardinal, an influential member of his flock said to him: "I would like to see your eminence riding in something better than that shabby old brougham." "Ah!" replied the prelate, with a twinkle in his eye, "when cardinals went about in fine carriages, they generally went to the devil."

—It was bright moonlight and three a. m., and one of the tollers on a New York morning newspaper (says the Tribune) was on his way home to Brooklyn. He had to cross by a ferry, and he was naturally anxious to catch the boat. As he rushed down the bridge to the boat he suddenly perceived that it was just starting, and was about five feet from the slip. Determined to catch it at all hazards, he shut his teeth firmly and, running down the bridge, he gave a tremendous leap and landed beyond the chains, amid the cheers and laughter of the crowd. Turning to ascertain the cause of their mirth, he saw that the boat was securely fastened in the slip, and that what he had taken for the space between the slip and boat was only the shadow cast by the ferryhouse in the bright moonlight.

## "A LITTLE NONSENSE."

—"Er—do you think it is true that love goes where it is sent?" "I suppose so—if it is properly expressed."—Indianapolis Journal.

—When a little girl in a Sunday school choir wants to be an angel all she has to do is to sing out. The idea that wings make the angel is merely a matter of opinion.—Pleasure.

—When a woman rises to terminate a visit she has more to say than during her whole stay. In this regard a woman is like a gun, which makes the most noise when it's going off.—Boston Transcript.

How To Do It.—Bingo—"I've got so I sleep in pajamas altogether." Kingley—"Why, I thought you didn't like pajamas?" Bingo—"I didn't, but my wife made me some night shirts."—Clothes and Furnisher.

—An Episcopal clergyman, who rather likes a joke, was engaged to read the service for a brother minister, and was hurrying to church, a little belated, on Sunday morning. A friend, struck by his uncommon speed, inquired: "Sir, why so fast?" "In order," said he, "that he who runs may read."—Texas Siftings.

—Client—"You have an item in your bill, 'Advice, January 8, 65, 8d.' That was a day before I retained you." Lawyer—"I know it. But don't you remember that on the 8th I told you you'd better let me take the case for you?" Client—"Yes." Lawyer—"Well, that's advice."—American Grocer.

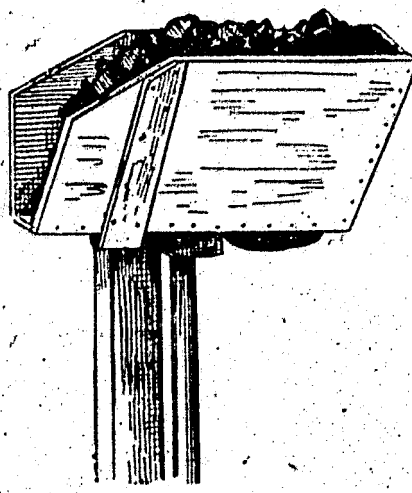
—Properly Diagnosed.—Stranger—"Doctor, I ache all over." Doctor—"Malaria, probably." Stranger—"And my head is all stopped up, and I have a tearing cough." Doctor—"A little cold along with it, I see. Take—." Stranger—"And I just feel as if this blankety-blank world was a rip-roaring old fraud, and I'd like to throw that miserable old grinning moon at the sun and stuff all the stars down somebody's throat." Doctor—"By Jove! You've got the grip."—N. Y. Weekly.

## THE FARMING WORLD.

### A GREENHOUSE HOD.

More Convenient and Serviceable Than a Bushel Basket.

In our greenhouses no convenient way was provided for putting the dirt into the benches, and as we prefer to renew the bench soil at least once a year, it is a job of no small size, especially as the houses are devoted entirely to vegetables and require much more soil than is needed for other kinds of greenhouse work. We found we could use no wheelbarrow; so at first the benches were filled by means of bushel baskets. This method wore out many baskets, and made our shoulders sore. At last at somebody's suggestion we made hods, and they fill the bill. Having used them for over two years we would not think of using anything else. Carrying dirt is a bad



GREENHOUSE HOD.

job anyway; yet the use of the hod makes it as easy as can be expected. Besides, the hands are left comparatively free, and the work of raising and lowering is reduced to a minimum.

Our hods are 2 feet long, 12 inches deep, 14 wide at the top and 5 at the bottom, and hold about what an ordinary man can easily carry. The sides are of light lumber; the bottom and end of inch stuff. We have found that in using the hod one man with two hods will carry the dirt 30 to 40 feet as fast as another will shovel it from the wagon, or two men with three hods will keep one man shoveling, and carry the dirt 75 to 100 feet; and the hods are so inexpensive that it is best to have more than one, as anyone at all handy with tools can make them. They may also be useful in other places. I had occasion to bring some tile to the greenhouse on a muddy day when the cart could not be used, so I put the hod on my shoulder and carried 14 three-inch tiles quite a long distance easily.—E. C. Green, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

## POULTRY YARD HINTS.

SET the hens just at night rather than by daylight.

DRECS should not be kept in the same house or yard with chickens.

ALWAYS feed the young poultry in the morning before giving them any water to drink.

IT is always best to examine the eggs set for hatching a week after they are put under the hens.

SO FAN as is possible give the poultry plenty of range; they need exercise and plenty of room to take it.

WHEAT feed must be purchased one of the best and cheapest, especially for young poultry, is millet seed.

SOME hens never make good sitters, and hence should never be allowed to sit; a good mother is necessary to raise the young fowls.

LARD and coal oil is good to kill the lice on young poultry; rub it on the head and under the wings, taking care not to apply too much.

ONE of the most important items in the management of young turkeys is to keep them dry, at least until the feathers are well started.

A LITTLE effort will often secure a number of customers for fresh eggs at good prices all during the summer in nearly all the small towns.

SEE that the sitting hens have ready access to plenty of food and water, so that they will not be obliged to leave their nests too long at any one time.—St. Louis Republic.

Overfeeding Sheep and Lambs.

Sheep have strong digestive organs in that they do not need grain to be ground for them. Yet no domestic animal is more easily cloyed. The danger of overfeeding is the one always to be most closely guarded against. It is much better to give a little under what the sheep will eat than to give an ounce over. Lambs have still weaker digestion than sheep, and require more care against overfeeding. Yet if never overfed they will make larger gain from the same amount of food than with older sheep.—Colman's Rural World.

The Use of Manure. The mode of applying manure depends upon the kind of soil. Heavy, clay land, that has a deep subsoil of clay, will hold the manure for years, because it cannot be easily carried down by the rains; but on light, sandy soil the soluble portions of the manure are sometimes carried off before it can be appropriated by the young plants. This may be partly avoided by applying only a portion of the manure in the spring, and applying another portion later in the season, working it well into the soil until thoroughly incorporated with it.

## A GRAIN OF SALT.

It Will Aid to Keep Cows and Other Stock in Vigorous Health.

Salt has always been recognized as not only a useful, but a needful addition to the food of dairy cows. We do not think that dairymen can ever become so progressive that they can dispense with the use of the saline mineral as a necessary condiment for stock.

Nature is more wise than man, and never calls for anything not required to meet her physical wants. Because salt has now become so common an article of commerce and is so largely fed to domestic animals is no reason that it was not required by them when in a wild state. All undomesticated, herbivorous animals crave salt, and will travel many miles to obtain it from natural salt-licks.

A necessity, then, so plainly marked, should not be ignored, and dairymen should consider it all-important that their cows are regularly salted. Do not let the cows get starved for this necessity by long intervals between indulgence, as its good effect is thereby greatly lessened.

Better than salting cows even once a week, is keeping salt by them all the time. The animals will not eat more than they want, and what their appetite craves their nature requires. Some pooh at the idea that salt is especially valuable in the dairy, but we know by experience that cows give more milk when it is fed to them regularly, and the cream from such milk more readily yields butter in the churn. It is not too much to say that it is as essential to put salt into a cow's stomach as it is to add it to the butter which she yields.

One of the mainsprings to success in dairying is to keep the cows in vigorous health, that they may be able to discharge their functions in a natural manner. A bright eye, soft and shining hair, and a sharp appetite are indicative of perfect health, conducive to which is the use of salt as craved by the bovine appetite.

Most dairymen make it a point to salt their cows with more or less regularity, but occasionally one is found who signally neglects this essential except at rare intervals, when the overdo is nearly worse than none at all.

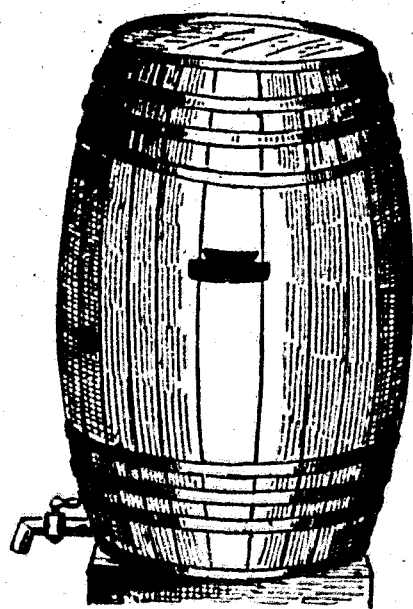
We have noticed cows thus deprived were rough of hair, dull of eye, and indifferent milk yielders. Of course an owner that would neglect them in one essential would in another, and all of the little neglects combined render them profitless. A cow that has what salt she wants will drink more water, eat more fodder, and yield more and better milk than when she is stinted in this regard. If salt is kept by the animals all of the time, do not be afraid that they will overeat of it, as they will only lick up what they need and when they need it.

Salt is a potent digestive agent also, and is a valuable aid to nature in this way. Dairymen, do not despise salt, but keep your cows supplied with it.—George E. Newell, in Prairie Farmer.

## TO PRESERVE FRUIT.

A Hint from the World's Fair Commissioners for New Mexico.

The secretary of the world's fair commission for New Mexico describes the method to be used in preserving the immense fruit exhibit of that state in 1893, and by which the fruit can be kept without the loss of color, form or taste for an indefinite period. Take any good water-tight barrel closed at both ends. Insert a faucet at the bottom, and on one side saw an opening shaped like the one in the cut. Make the lower part of the opening to fit an inch board; the upper part to fit a saucer. Insert a piece of board about eight inches in length so that it extends, at least six inches into the barrel. A cleat should be nailed across the



PRESERVING FRUITS FOR SHOW PURPOSES.

outer end to prevent its slipping into the barrel. Fill the barrel up to the level of the opening with water. Now place a saucer two-thirds full of ordinary yellow sulphur on the board. Sprinkle over it a little common potassium chlorate. Light the sulphur and push it along the board till it is inside the barrel; then cover the barrel closely with an old blanket or quilt, winding it around so as to prevent the escape of the sulphur fumes. Repeat this burning several times, till the water is strongly impregnated with sulphur; then draw off the water in glass jars. Add an ounce or two of powdered alum to each gallon jar. The preparation is now ready for any fruit, and will preserve it indefinitely, although to obtain the best results sound fruit should be used.



# THE HERALD

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1892.

W. H. BLAIR, Editor and Proprietor

PRICE \$1.25 PER ANNUM.

In France all postage stamps are sold at the cigar shops.

It takes about a quarter of a century to get an elephant to full maturity.

Between 1590 and 1680; 3,490 women were burned in Scotland for witchcraft.

It is supposed that the average depth of sand in the desert of Africa is from 30 to 40.

A very romantic marriage lately took place in Montgomery County, North Carolina. A young man obtained a license, secured the preacher and took him immediately to the presence of his intended. He found her in the kitchen making up dough. The young fellow did not give her time to clean her hands and arms, but had the preacher tie the knot at once. The preacher made quick work of it and sent them on their way rejoicing.

Dr. Metzger, the famous physician who has been in St. Petersburg in attendance upon the czarina, has returned to Wiesbaden and resumed his practice. It is said that he has been of great service to Her Majesty, and that in recognition of his success, the Czar decorated him with the Stanislaus order, set with diamonds. But the doctor was also the recipient of about \$400 a day during his residence at the Russian capital. Few physicians in Europe have so many royal patients as Dr. Metzger, who began life as a butcher boy in Holland. As a rule he will not leave Wiesbaden to attend his patients, but compels them to visit him. Up to the present time, he has made exceptions with only the pope, the empress of Austria and the czarina.

Major John Fay, an old army and navy veteran, died at Pueblo, Col., last week. It is related that he was the hero of a very interesting incident in the fight between the Merrimac and the Cumberland. He was on board the Cumberland. Just before the ship sank her colors were shot away by the Merrimac, and Fay caught the flag, or what remained of it, as it fell, and climbing the ropes with great rapidity he raised the colors near the masthead just as the Cumberland went to the bottom, so that she went down with colors flying.

Senator Hoar is expected to go abroad next month, to remain until after election. His health in general, and his eyes in particular, call for a long period of rest and change. His absence will be felt, both in making up the Massachusetts delegation to Minneapolis and in the campaign work of next summer and autumn.

Kate Field's Washington says: The driftwood of tales resulting from David B. Hill's travels in the South would indicate that Mr. Hill had to contend with sentiments not always marked by adulation for himself. It was in a Mississippi town that Hill climbed on the car after patronizing the restaurant when one of his claqueurs waved his hat, shouting, "Three cheers for David B. Hill, the next President of the United States." A Democratic club, consisting of fifty of the most prominent citizens of the town, was waiting to shout for somebody. The leader had a big cane lavishly hung with gaudy streamers. Swinging it about his head he yelled back, "Hurrah for the next President of the United States. How 'bout that, boys?" And the boys like one man howled, "Hurrah for Grover Cleveland," swung on their 100 heels and marched stolidly away leaving Hill to enjoy the joke.

The Bank of England covers nearly three acres.

In France matchmaking is a government monopoly.

The State of Georgia pays out about \$400,000 a year in pensions to the widows of Confederate soldiers.

Utah is the early home of the powerful tribe of the Indians, and it is from them that the territory takes its name.

A blind black cat was found in a pond in Maine recently and sent to the United States Fish Commission as a curiosity.

The dishwasher in which the plates and dishes are washed in Paris is only changed once in every twelve months.

Java is said to be the region of the globe where it thunders oftenest, having thunderstorms on ninety-seven days of the year.

A Bible, recently issued from the Oxford University press is only 3 1/2 inches in length, 2 1/2 inches wide and 1/2 of an inch in thickness.

These are the times of civilization and peace, and yet it is figured that during the last thirty-three years fully 2,500,000 men have lost their lives in war.

The voyage to Liberia takes thirty-five days by sailing vessel. In seventy years, during which there have been nearly 200 immigrations, there has not been a case of loss or disaster.

It is said that goats in the Kalahari frequently pass months without water, and according to Mr. Mackenzie there are certain antelopes which are never seen to visit the drinking places.

It is by the thumb the miller tests the character and qualities of the grain he grinds; spreading the sample over the fingers by a peculiar movement of the thumb, he gauges its value by the thumb itself.

The telephone is making the ladies of Honolulu stouter. They used to do their own shopping, mark making, etc. Now they send their orders by telephone, and the lack of exercise has caused accumulation of flesh.

There are over 1,000 islands under the flag of Japan, and in Georgian Bay, the north extension of Lake Huron, where we find very few islands on the map, there are in reality several thousand islands, most of them of course, quite small.

The Earl of Rosse's famous American Aloe, which, on completing the hundredth year of its existence last August, suddenly bloomed into flower and rose to a height of 23 feet, has now further verified the traditions of its species by dying and leaving seedlings springing up at its base.

Miss Angelina Brooks, whose knowledge of kindergarten methods has rendered her an authority in that line, has been making a study of the embryo children of New York. She finds that there are 141,390 boys and girls between the ages of 4 and 6 years who spend their lives in the streets of New York and never see the inside of a school.

The King of Siam has recently prescribed a rigorous test for those of his subjects who claim to be endowed with the mantle of prophecy. An enactment has now been made providing that no prophet shall be entitled to public confidence unless he has the gift of sitting unharmed in the midst of a sea-coal fire for the space of at least half an hour.

An animal growing between the high and low-water marks on the Japanese coasts is a mud worm called sabella. It occupies a hard, tiny tube of its own making, and gets its food when the high tide comes up over its hiding place by thrusting out a head bushy with tentacles and sucking in currents of water loaded with minute particles of nutriment. Out of this wriggling creature the shore people make a soup which is true vermicelli, not a pastimitation of "little worms," and is said to taste as badly as it smells.

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and continue during the week. Every lady should attend this. We also call your attention to

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**& Novelties in Dress Trimmings & Fancy Silks.**

RESPECTFULLY

**A. C. Taylor,**

**SHARP BLOCK,**

**JAMESTOWN, O.**

An underground lake has been discovered three miles from Genesee, Idaho. It was found by a well-digger. At a depth of sixteen feet clear, pure lake water ran out over the surface for a time, then settled back to the earth's level. The most curious part of it is that fish were brought to the surface by the overflow. They have a peculiar appearance and are sightless, indicating that they are underground fish. The spring has attracted much attention, and many farmers in the vicinity fear that their farms will drop into the lake.

The Prussian minister of education has issued instructions that female teachers appointed by the department must give up their positions if they get married.

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### Consumption Cured.

An old physician retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India mission the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Motivated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to who desire it this receipt in German, French or English with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail for a three-cent stamp enclosing this paper. W. A. NOBLE, 521 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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R. P. Church, pastor, Service school at 10:00 a.

M. E. Church, pastor, Preaching school at 9:30 a. Young People's prayer meeting 7:00

G. P. Church, pastor, Service school at 10:00 a.

A. M. E. Church, pastor, Preaching school at 9:30 a. m. Sabbath school

Baptist Church, pastor, Preaching school at 9:30 a. m. Sabbath school

ISLAM'S

Moslem Women

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# The Cedarville Herald.

W. H. BLAIR, Publisher.

CEDARVILLE, OHIO.

## ABOUT WRINKLES.

French and American Specialists Differ as to Treatment by Hot Steam.

Wrinkles are the index of nervous condition. Upright lines between the eyes indicate mental trouble, thought, care, or temper more than physical illness. Fine netted lines about the eyes denote nervous exhaustion and the depression which follows overstimulation. Women are likely to get them from living and sleeping in close, hot rooms. The latest scientific writer on the subject says the air in our rooms should be changed three times every hour. The skin owes its beauty to the nerves which control the fine invisible blood vessels of the surface, whose work lead glow and transparency to the face. The nerves in turn owe their sensitiveness to the air, which, noxious or pure, is our chief nutriment, inhaled by gallons hourly. When the nerves are deadened by close air, the fine muscles lose their tone, the tissue of the face shrinks, and these shrinkages become wrinkles. At first they are fugitive; a week's watching may write the face over with cross-hatching of fine lines, and another week of rest will restore lost tissue, fat and fluids to fill the spaces and smooth the face again.

To avert wrinkles the nervous and overtaxed must rest and eat nourishing food. The neuragic should eat roast fat and make food tempting with condiments, adding to their fare the sound, coarse bread which contains phosphate to feed their starved nerves, and is the great regulator of nutritive function. Too often the trouble is not so much what people eat, what they don't eat, and do not get provided for them at table. Leanness and wrinkles go together. We seldom see a florid plethoric woman with them, as the supply of blood keeps the skin in repair.

Steaming the face is the fashionable treatment to remove wrinkles, but it is an idea of American adoption, if not original. French specialists deprecate steaming. They say that it makes wrinkles worse when the practice is suspended, and asserts that it causes falling of eyelashes and eyebrows. The intensely hot steaming may have that effect in certain states of the blood, and it must cause deterioration of blood to the face, which is far from healthy. The remedy is to use vapor at milder heat, keeping up the process longer at a time. Half an hour over the vapor, however, is more time than most women can spend. The most convenient application is a firm waxen paste which takes time for rubbing out and gives just the right amount of massage for the face in the process. The soft, oily salves and creams in request are not such good wrinkle erasers as a firm, protective cosmetic which will not rub off so easily, but allows the moisture of the skin to remain and freshen the tissues.

It is easier to disperse wrinkles than to eradicate any other defect of the face. Sleep, much more than people suppose necessary, rather hearty food, and moist air in houses are indispensable to keeping a smooth face, whatever cosmetic is used, and a toilet paste, or cream, has twice the effect in less time if the hygiene of the complexion be observed.

Massage of the face should be by a firm, leisurely stroke, just soft enough not to irritate. The best usage makes the movement in circular sweeps over the wrinkles, not lifting the fingers much till one has finished on that particular line. Massage of the face should be soothing, not leaving it flushed and burning. To avert the wrinkled outwork of lines about the eyes and baggy eyelids, observe the precaution never to sleep after a dance or late hours without bathing the face plentifully in very warm water and taking a few spoonfuls of something light, half a cup of chocolate, or hot bouillon, eau suée, rich and sirupy, or a lemonade, with or without a fresh beaten egg. Three spoonfuls of such refreshment will take off the horrible exhaustion which presents its account on waking. A cup of hot water with one drop of oil of cinnamon is a famous restorative, especially in heart weakness, after late hours.—N. Y. Sun.

Indian Tradition of the Flood. There was not, if early historians, missionaries and theologians are to be believed, a single tribe of American Indians who had, at the time of the white man's advent into the Western Hemisphere, the least smattering of tradition concerning the life, ministry and sufferings of Jesus. But this does not hold good in regard to the story of creation, the Tower of Babel and the flood, many of them having traditional history which almost exactly corresponds with the stories of these great events as related to the Bible. One day, Maj. Davenport, the government agent for the Musqualees, was telling some chiefs about Noah, the flood and the ark when one of them interrupted him with: "Humph! We know that long time. We was in canoes all tied together. We float on heap water. We send muskrat down one, two—many times. He dive, come up. Last he go down and come up with mud in his claw. We know water going down." This was all the information Mr. Davenport could elicit from the dusky seer.—Detroit Free Press.

# THE BATTLE FIELD.

## A PARDONED DESERTER.

The Noble Attonement of a Confederate Artilleryman.

Gen. Cullen A. Battle, of the confederate army, in relating his experience during the civil war, tells the following story:

During the winter of 1863-4 it was my fortune to be president of one of the court martials of the army of Northern Virginia. One bleak December morning, while the snow covered the ground and the winds howled around our camp, I left my bivouac to attend the session of the court. Winding for miles along uncertain paths, I at length arrived at the court-ground at Round Oak church. Day after day it had been our duty to try the gallant soldiers of that army, charged with violations of military law. But never had I, on any previous occasion, been greeted with such anxious spectators as on that morning awaiting the opening of the court. Case after case was disposed of, and at length the case of "The Confederate States vs. Edward Cooper," was called—the charge, desertion. A low murmur rose spontaneously from the battle-scarred spectators as a young artilleryman rose from the prisoner's bench, and in response to the question, "Guilty, or not guilty?" answered, "Not guilty."

The judge-advocate was proceeding to open the prosecution, when the court, observing that the prisoner was unattended by counsel, interposed, and said to the accused:

"Who is your counsel?" "I have no counsel," he replied. "Supposing that it was his intention to represent himself before the court, the judge-advocate was directed to proceed. Every charge and specification against the prisoner was sustained. The prisoner was then told to introduce his witnesses.

"I have no witnesses," he replied. Astonished at the calmness with which he seemed to be submitting to what he regarded as inevitable fate, I said to him:

"Have you no defense? Is it possible you abandoned your comrades and deserted your colors in the presence of an enemy without reason?"

"There was a reason," he replied, "but it will not avail me before a military court."

"Perhaps you are mistaken," I replied. "You are charged with the highest crime known to military law, and it is your duty to make known the cause that influenced your actions."

For the first time his manly form trembled, and his blue eyes swam in tears. Approaching the president of the court, he presented a letter, saying as he did so:

"There, general, is what did it." I opened the letter, and in a moment my eyes were filled with tears. It was passed from one to another of the court until all had seen it, and those stern warriors, who had passed with Stonewall Jackson through a hundred battles, wept like little children. As soon as I had recovered my self-possession, I read the letter as the defense of the prisoner. It was in these words:

"MY DEAR EDWARD—I have always been proud of you, and since your connection with the confederate army I have been prouder of you than ever before. I would not have you do anything wrong for the world; but, before God dear Edward, unless you come home we must die. Last night I was aroused by little Edgar's crying. I called out and said, 'What is the matter, Eddie?' and he said: 'Oh, mamma, I'm so hungry!' And Lucy, Edward, your darling Lucy, she never complains, but she's growing thinner and thinner every day. And, before God, my dear Edward, unless you come home, we must die of starvation. YOUR MARY."

After reading the letter, I turned to the prisoner and said:

"What did you do when you received this letter? Did you apply for a leave of absence to the proper officers?"

"I made application for a furlough, and it was rejected; again I made an application and it was rejected; a third time I made application and they refused to grant it. That night, as I wandered backward and forward in the camp, thinking of my home with the mild eyes of Lucy looking toward me, and the burning words of Mary sinking deep into my brain, I was no longer the confederate soldier, but I was the father of Lucy and the husband of Mary, and I would have passed those lines if every gun in the battery had fired upon me. I went to my home. Mary ran out to meet me—her angel arms embraced me, and she whispered:

"Oh! Edward, I am so happy! I am glad you got your furlough!" "She must have felt me shudder, for she turned as pale as death, and then, catching her breath at every word, she said:

"Have you come without your furlough? Oh, Edward, Edward, go back! Go back! Let me and my children go down together to the grave, but oh, for Heaven's sake, save the honor of your name!" "At once returned, and here I am, gentlemen, not brought here by military power, but in obedience to the command of Mary, to a sentence of your court."

Every soldier of that court-martial felt the force of the prisoner's words. Before them stood, in beatific vision, the eloquent pleader for a husband's

and a father's wrongs; but they had been trained by their great leader, Robert E. Lee, to tread the path of duty, though the lightning's flash scorched the ground beneath their feet, and each in turn pronounced the verdict—guilty.

But, fortunately for humanity, fortunately for the confederacy, the proceedings of the court were reviewed by the commanding general, and upon the record was written:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTH—

"The finding of the court is approved. The prisoner—Edward Cooper—is pardoned, and will report to his company for duty. R. E. LEE, General."

During the second battle of Cold Harbor, while shot and shell were falling "like torrents from the mountain cloud," my attention was directed to the fact that one of our batteries was being silenced by the concentrated fire of the union forces. When I reached the battery every gun but one had been dismantled, and by it stood a solitary confederate soldier, with the blood streaming from his side. As he recognized me, he elevated his voice above the roar of the battle, and said:

"General, I have one shell left. Tell me, have I saved the honor of Mary and Lucy?"

I raised my hat. Once more a confederate shell went crashing through the federal ranks, and the hero sank by his gun to rise no more.—Drake's Magazine.

## A LUCKY TRANSACTION.

An Undertaker's Fortunate Find on a Dead Soldier.

During the war I was at Louisville. There were twenty-eight hospitals in the city alone, and funerals were by the wholesale. We buried 4,000 after the battle of Shiloh, and the lot the government bought proved altogether too small for the increasing wants of the dead. One night I was ordered to take out the body of a soldier, and for company as well as help I took along a colored man named Frank. I never did know his other name. He was a slave and belonged to the Lightburnes. I noticed that the pockets of the corpse seemed much inflated, as if each contained a hat, and pretty soon Frank, who never kept his eyes off the corpse, to see if it would wake up, I suppose, at last broke out: "Massa, wonder what dat dead man has got in dem pockets. Speck it might be something worth something." I said nothing and Frank went ahead and searched the pockets. He pulled out some immense rolls of confederate money and a silver half dollar. I took the silver half dollar and Frank looked over the money, then said: "Say, boss, dat ain't no good. Now, it's a long time since I seen a silver dollar, and I'd really like to have that piece for luck. I'll give you all this money for that half dollar." I thought a moment, and, more to humor the old fellow than anything else, I made the exchange. I regarded the confederate money as absolutely worthless, and really thought I had the worst of the bargain. We drove back to the city and the next day the brother-in-law of the man I was employed by saw me with the roll of money and at once began to banter me for a trade. He was a blockade runner or cotton smuggler or something of that sort, but I thought he was only quizzing me. At last he said: "I'm in earnest. What will you take for the roll?"

"What'll you give?" I said.

"Sixty cents on the dollar," he promptly replied.

"The hair fairly stood on my head. I didn't believe he was in earnest, but he said: 'Count it out: I mean it.' Well, of course I did, and counted out \$3,000 worth."

"What did you get out of it?"

"Only \$1,500 in good American money. It was the biggest day's work I've done from that day to this. The money didn't belong to anybody anyhow, and only for my having met the blockade runner could not have got a cent out of it."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## BITS ABOUT OLD SOLDIERS.

GEN. NELSON A. MILES should, in the regular order of promotion, become the general commanding the United States army two years hence. In that case he will be the first man since Gen. Winfield Scott, not graduated from West Point, to hold that place.

A PRIVATE soldier had knocked down his captain, and a court-martial had sentenced him to the Dry Tortugas. His friends bestirred themselves in his behalf, and prevailed upon Judge Schofield, a personal friend of President Lincoln, to intercede in his behalf. Lincoln paid close attention to all that Schofield had to offer, and then said:

"I tell you, judge, you go right down to the capitol, and get congress to pass an act authorizing a private soldier to knock down his captain. Then come back here and I will pardon your man."

The judge saw the point, and withdrew, with a broad smile on his face. One of the most distinguished cavalry leaders during the war, Maj. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, a native of Washington, is spending the last years of his life in a small room of a poor hotel in that city. He is not in want, being in receipt of a good income, having been placed on the retired list of the army with the rank of major by special act of congress, but he suffers greatly from illness. It is said he is greatly emaciated, and that men who knew him and were intimate with him when he was the gallant and dashing commander of the cavalry corps of the army of the Potomac would not recognize the fighter now.

# IN WOMAN'S BEHALF.

## WOMEN AS MONEY-SAVERS.

They Generally Make Closer Economists Than the Men.

The fact that women are economical and money-savers is difficult to impress upon the minds of men as a class. The methods adopted by women are sensible and practical, sometimes ludicrous, and often pathetic, according to the position in which they are placed in regard to the amounts which fall to their lots to dispose of. There are a few Hetty Greens, and it is more wholesome for the race that her class is an overwhelming minority. Money-savers of her kind are a detriment and not a benefit. One who denies herself even the common necessities of life, not to mention the necessities of life, is not a good example for others. Whenever a woman is allowed a certain sum or earns a regular amount, with which all expenses must be met, then she is better able to appreciate relative values, and she will soon accustom herself to the best methods for procuring the most and best for her money. As a class, women are more saving than men ever think of being.

The wife of one of the most prominent politicians this state has ever produced was the financier of the family and but for her ambition and faith in his abilities he would probably never have been known beyond the confines of his own county. Her farsightedness in real estate purchases, which were exceedingly small at first, made for them a modest competency which gave him opportunities in furthering his political career. All the household labor was performed by her own hands and the sale of dairy products gave them their first start. One plan was to buy a lot in a respectable quarter and place several houses upon it. The houses were not built there. The wife, passing through the streets, would find houses for sale cheap if they were moved from the place. These were bought and placed on the lot mentioned, the cost being much less than a like structure when new. Fresh paper within and a coat of paint made them desirable to rent, and little by little the fortune has accumulated.

The officers of the building and loan associations have found thousands of women stockholders. Young women, fired with an ambition to own property and have a home of their own, are paying weekly into the association hundreds of dollars. Many of them have to practice the most rigid economy in order to meet their obligations. The comparative newness of women in business life and their natural sensitive consciences make them prompt, and dealers in real estate have found them, as a rule, desirable purchasers. In an organization recently started the plan is the same as that of a savings bank. Any sum may be deposited at any time, and after the deposits amount to fifty dollars interest is paid to the depositor. Among the persons who have dealings with this association are women of our most fashionable sets, who entertain handsomely and seemingly have everything heart can wish. Their savings are sometimes as small as twenty-five and fifty cents, occasionally as many dollars.—Indianapolis Journal.

## JOURNALISTIC PROFESSION.

Some Suggestions for Young Ladies Who Wish to Enter This Field.

It is a safe statement to say that there are at least a hundred women employed in newspaper work to-day where there was one twenty years ago. In fact, many of us can remember when the sight of a woman gathering news for a paper or reporting a lecture or a concert was unusual enough to attract considerable attention and remark, and the women who held salaried positions as regular correspondents of the great newspapers were few in number, and were usually those who had attained fame as writers. Now there is hardly a newspaper of standing and prominence which does not employ some women either as writers on special topics, news reporters, or salaried correspondents. Those who have proved their ability command higher salaries than women can earn in almost any other branch of work. This fact causes such positions to be much sought for, and many young women have a mistaken idea that journalism is an easy road to fame and a delightful profession through which to gratify their ambition and earn money without hard work. The truth is (leaving out of consideration brilliant special gifts of exceptional genius) that there is no work that requires a longer or harder or more rigid apprenticeship before one can attain success.

Young women frequently ask what are the chief requirements for a girl who wishes to enter upon newspaper work. As a preliminary, she should know how to spell correctly, punctuate properly and paragraph with good taste. She should be familiar with the meanings and correct uses of English words, and the more wide and general information, she possesses the better will be her chances for success. If she is lacking in these necessary points she is not fit to take the first step in journalism. Learn to write and spell and use the English language tersely and correctly before thinking of anything else.

One of the first requisites for a woman who expects to do systematic work is good health. The girl who is subject to sick headaches or hysterics or who can not control her nerves and temper had better not undertake news-

paper work. She must be able to endure the routine of regular work without much interruption and, if emergency arises, to make extra effort and work longer hours without thinking of ill feelings or fatigue. There is nothing in business life more inexorable than the hour of "press time" and if an employee who is trusted to do a certain part of the work is unable to fill the requirement, some busy fellow-worker must do double duty and supply the lack. A few such failures during a critical press of work would stamp one with inefficiency or unfitness for the place. One must be so interested in her work that she can forget her own personal feelings and interests and preferences and think only of what she is doing and how to do it best.

A newspaper worker must not be too sensitive, and must learn to bear criticism with philosophy. If you do ninety-nine things well you may receive no apparent credit for them, and if you fall on the one-hundredth you may fully expect that the failure will be noticed and criticised; that is one of the inevitable consequences of work which the whole public sees and upon which it is at liberty to pass judgment. If you write an article which you fully believe to be a masterpiece, do not be disappointed if you fail to hear it commended or noticed at all. Very possibly you may conclude after a while that you were mistaken and that it was not a masterpiece. But even if it was of unusual excellence, remember the newspaper world is full of ambitious young people who would rather be complimented for their own masterpieces than to stop and admire yours. Do not be discouraged, but keep straight on, doing every piece of work as faithfully and perfectly as you possibly can, and in time appreciation will come, very likely when you least expect it and perhaps from a quarter whence you least looked for it. There is one great reward and encouragement in newspaper work: When you have once obtained a good foothold you can always hold it, if you will. A reputation gained for doing good, honest, capable work in this line is something that will always serve you, and when you have once proved your ability you will never need to go hunting for work. Work will come to you as fast as you want it.

It is the first step that is difficult. The obtaining a chance to begin is the step that counts. There is scarcely any chance for an inexperienced person to obtain even the humblest situation on one of the great newspapers. Busy editors and busy managers can not stop to be troubled with the blunders of inexperience and will not take the risks of incompetence. Almost everyone must begin at first in some small office and gradually work his or her way upward. After one or two promotions the way is clear and success depends only upon yourself.

But, as long as you may live you will never live long enough to know it all. You will always be learning, and there is hardly any form of knowledge but will, sometime, come useful in newspaper work. Cultivate attention and memory, two of the best aids and friends to success. You will be sure to find a time when any scrap of accurate knowledge or reliable information will serve you a good turn.—Fanny M. Johnson, in Farm and Home.

## The Story of "Mademoiselle Ixe."

Notwithstanding the striking merit of her work, Lanoe Falconer had the common experience of new aspirants in the literary field. Publisher after publisher rejected her nihilist heroine until, when she finally reached the hands of appreciation, her dress was sadly soiled with overmuch handling. The origin of the story was curious. A lady in the neighborhood played the zither. Once she played an air which haunted Lanoe with its intense and hopeless sadness. She said it was a Russian peasant air. Thereupon the impressionable authoress decided to write a novel with a nihilist heroine, and began to read Russian books—Stepniak's helped her the most—and finally Fisher Unwin published it. Mrs. Drew reviewed it, and the fortune of "Mademoiselle Ixe" was made. The author is described as tall, with fair hair and rather prominent blue eyes.

## WOMEN IN THE FIELD.

Mlle. SARMISA BILSKOE, the first woman admitted to the bar in France, is said to have taken the highest rank in a class of 500 men at the Ecole du Droit, Paris. She will practice in Bucharest, where her father is a banker. Forty thousand girls are studying in the various colleges of the land, and are living witnesses to the falsity of the old tradition about the unloveliness of women who cultivate their mental powers. At Wellesley the girl-students are as healthy and rosy and genuinely feminine, in the best sense of the word, as if they were in utter ignorance of Greek verbs and co-tangents. Mental health and physical health are complements, as the college girl is constantly proving.

MISS CATHERINE WEED BARNES, of Albany, N. Y., whose exquisite photographs are famous in art circles, advocated photography as a profession for women at the recent woman's congress at Grand Rapids. The work does not call for great strength, but for patience, accuracy, and an artistic eye. Miss Barnes thinks there is no reason why women should not do well in photography, and in some branches of it, as in taking child pictures, they would be likely to succeed even better than men.

## HOUSEHOLD.

—Orange Cakes. sugar, one-half cup of milk, one and one-half eggs, one-half tea powder, the rind of a lemon, and a dash of soda. Bake in a plate-glass dish.

—An outstretch rich, green moss a flowers laid out, m piece. Near the border of roses and be fringed with d of the valley, and, flat on a plate-glass dish.

—Silver Cake. of four eggs, beaten cup of sugar, one-half cup of milk, spoonful of soda, even cups of sifted teaspoonful of cream. Flavor with vanilla.

—To bleach gut in twenty times its benzole; add one and agitate from two days standing clear solution. Add to twice its volume alcohol, agitating gutta-percha is pre-troit Free Press.

—Potato Soup. potatoes, one pint spoonful of chopp of celery, one table one even tablespoon of pepper. Boil the Cook the celery are done drain and strain all. A pan, and when but and stir in soup. Serve hot; this wian Inquirer.

—Kisses.—Beat eggs to a stiff froth and a-half pound of sugar; flavor with y tract. Continue to lie in a heap. Lay a letter paper, in the half an egg, and a Then place the pag wood and put into exp out closing the docu when they turn t out and let them c minutes. Then slip under one and tra then take another the sides that lay place the kiss thus Boston Budget.

—Cream Fish.—a pint of milk, a leaf, a tablespoon of ley, quarter of a and when all has be a tablespoonful of been well blended and cook three min time. Add the yo have been well b spoonfuls of cold well, put in pepp take from the fr layer of this sauce greased baking shells, then a lay with pepper and fish. The top sho dotted with butter brown and served —N. Y. World.

One of two this of cooking, must cake to crack. light pastry flour only delicate cakes. If you use ordin contain spring course, is too cells in baking more moisture the given quant responding mat use, then, less fix say buy the wit cake. Then aga too hot when be may be placed t Aid cakes shou the floor of the formed two sou force the heat escapes it break of course, the cr too hot an oven kind of flour th The same autho milk in those ca butter, as she b more delicate a Water, of course added gradually and

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## HOUSEHOLD BREVITIES.

**Orange Cakes.**—One cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of butter, one-half cupful of milk and water mixed, one and one-half cupfuls of flour, two eggs, one-half teaspoonful of baking powder, the rind of an orange; to be frosted.—Good Housekeeping.

**An outstretched fan,** covered with rich, green moss and a spray of natural flowers laid out, makes a pretty centerpiece. Near the edge you may place a border of roses and buds. The fan may be fringed with dusty miller or lillies of the valley, and it should be placed flat on a plate-glass mirror.

**Silver Cake.**—Small Loaf.—Whites of four eggs, beaten stiff; one heaping cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one-half cup of milk with one-half teaspoonful of soda dissolved in it, two even cups of sifted flour with a scant teaspoonful of cream tartar sifted in. Flavor with vanilla.—Detroit Free Press.

**To bleach gutta-serena,** dissolve it in twenty times its weight of boiling benzole; add one-tenth part plaster, and agitate from time to time. After two days' standing decant the perfectly clear solution. Add it, little by little, to twice its volume of ninety per cent. alcohol, agitating continually. The gutta-serena is precipitated white.—Detroit Free Press.

**Potato Soup.**—Three medium size potatoes, one pint of milk, one tablespoonful of chopped onion, one stalk of celery, one tablespoonful of butter, one even tablespoonful of flour, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one pinch of pepper. Boil the potatoes until tender. Cook the celery and onion with milk in double boiler. When the potatoes are done drain and mash, pour on milk and strain all. Melt butter in saucepan, and when bubbling stir in dry flour and stir in soup. Cook five minutes. Serve hot; thin with hot milk.—Christian Inquirer.

**Kisses.**—Beat the whites of four eggs to a stiff froth. Then stir in one and a-half pounds of powdered loaf sugar; flavor with vanilla or lemon extract. Continue to beat it until it will lie in a heap. Lay the mixture on a letter paper, in the size and shape of half an egg, and about an inch apart. Then place the paper on a piece of hard wood and put into a quick oven, without closing the door. Watch them, and when they turn yellowish, take them out and let them cool for three or four minutes. Then slip a thin-bladed knife under one and transfer it to your hand; then take another off, join the two by the sides that lay on the paper and place the kiss thus made on a dish.—Boston Budget.

**Cream Fish.**—Put in a double boiler a pint of milk, a blade of mace, a bay leaf, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, quarter of a medium-sized onion, and when all has come to a boil stir in a tablespoonful of butter, which has been well blended with one of flour, and cook three minutes, stirring all the time. Add the yolk of two eggs, which have been well beaten, and two teaspoonfuls of cold water added, stir well, put in pepper and salt to taste, take from the fire and strain. Put a layer of this sauce in the bottom of a greased baking dish or individual shells, then a layer of fish sprinkled with pepper and salt, then another of fish. The top should be bread crumbs dotted with butter. Bake to a golden brown and serve in the dish or shells.—N. Y. World.

**Cake-making.**

One of two things, says the teacher of cookery, must take place to ensure a cake to crack. "In the first place pastry flour only should be used for delicate cakes—in fact for all cakes. If you use ordinary flour, which may contain spring wheat, the cake, of course, is too thick, and the starch cells in baking or cooking require more moisture than they can get from the given quantity of liquids or corresponding materials in the cakes. Use, then, less flour, although I should say buy the winter wheat flour for cake. Then again the oven may be too hot when the cake goes in, or it may be placed too near an upper heat. All cakes should be baked at first on the floor of the oven. If the crust is formed too soon, the underheat will force the heat up, and as the gas escapes it breaks the crust and leaves, of course, the crack, so that it is either too hot an oven at first, or the wrong kind of flour that causes the trouble." The same authority prefers water to milk in those cakes that are rich with butter, as she believes it makes a loaf more delicate and with a softer crust. Water, of course, in such cases must be added gradually.—N. Y. Post.

**New Styles in Jackets.**

Many of the newly made zouave, Russian, Bolero and Eton jackets open over loose blouse vests of point de gene lace, or those of silk delicately embroidered in a tiny vine pattern. The backs of all these jackets fit the form very snugly, and in most cases the collar is a high Medici in velvet, but in exceptional cases there is made a very deep turnover, a la Byron, and in this instance a wide net and lace tie is laid beneath the collar and tied in large loops in front, the tie matching the blouse in texture.—N. Y. Post.

**A Vital Difference.**

Wickars—I don't believe there is much difference between genius and insanity.

Vickars—Oh, yes there is a heap. The lunatic is sure of his board and clothes Indianapolis Journal.

## Wide Awake for April

Is a veritable Easter number. In its pictures, in its stories, in its poems, the Easter spirit predominates. This April number is quite as acceptable a remembrance at the Easter season as the conventional card or booklet. Meynells' frontispiece, "Easter Day," Burgess' full-page "Easter Lily," Garrett's stirring crusading picture, are fitting accompaniments to Miss Poulsson's charming verses, "The Flowers' Easter Message," to Miss Barstow's delightful "Story of an Easter Hat," and to Elbridge S. Brooks' spirited Easter Day ballad of crusading days, "Prince Almeria's Amulet." Mrs. Lewis' description of the "Easter-Tree," and the day's festivities in Germany, Miss Amanda B. Harris' delightful story of "Flow Easter came to the little Nuremberg Maids," and another sketch in the Fair Harvard Series, "The Holy Coat of Treves" by Kenneth McKenzie are timely. Miss Cooke contributes a capital war-time story of Southern life, "The Romance of a Calico Gown." Tudor Jenks, a characteristic wonder story, "Christopher's 'At Home,'" and Lieut. Col. Thorndike, a stirring account of a flight "Out of Paris by Balloon." D. Lothrop Co., Boston, Pubs. 20 cents a number, \$2.40 a year.

**Purification of Water by Metallic Iron.**

Metallic iron, in the form of either cast iron borings or steel punchings, is placed in a cylinder so arranged that by a slow rotation the iron may be continuously showered through the water, which is being passed at a moderate speed through the same cylinder. The chemical action consists in great part in the conversion of the iron into ferrous carbonate, through the agency of the carbonic acid, which partly dissolves in the water and partly remains suspended in the form of dark green turbidity. On exposure to air the iron is converted into ferric hydroxide, settling rapidly, carries down with it and oxidizes the organic matter. The flocculent sediment permits of rapid and perfect filtration through a simple sand-filter. For evidence of its success and efficiency it is only necessary to point to the continued successful use of the process at Antwerp, Dordrecht, Paris, Nancy and other places.—Scientific American.

**Are You Interested**

in the progress of the World's Fair? If so, and you desire to form an idea of the work being performed and the grandeur and magnificence of its conception when completed, send a two-cent stamp to Mr. F. H. Lord, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway, Chicago, Ill., and a valuable and handsome souvenir will be sent to you by return mail, giving you a full view of the buildings under construction, the dimensions of each and total cost and area of same, besides other useful information.

**Not will never offend anyone by ridiculing the average man, for the reason that everyone who hears you thinks he is above the average.**

**First First That Dreadful Cry**

Is fraught with import doubly dire to the unhappy man who beholds his dwelling or his warehouse feeding the devouring element uninsured. Happily most people who can, insure everything but health. Nineteenth of us neglect the preservation of this when it is in palatable jeopardy. Incipient indigestion, liver complaint, a crippled action of the kidneys and bladder, and malaria are all counteracted by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

**A WARNING-BAT is most convenient.** It is not necessary to run after it when the wind tips it off.—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

**The Sisseton Indian Reservation**

In South Dakota will be opened to settlement on April 30th, 1892. This reservation comprises some of the choicest lands in Dakota for farming and sheep-raising purposes. For detailed information address W. E. Powell, General Immigration Agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Chicago, Ill.

**HUMANITY** appears to be very unequally divided between those who want a standard of prosperity and those who can't get any to stand.—Binghamton Leader.

**The man who registers at a hotel at night can be said to be on the retired list.**—Texas Siftings.

**The bald man is generally admitted to be very clear-headed.**

**Why does a man shave with a silver razor?** When he cuts off his hairs with a shilling.—Once a Week.

**Close quarters.**—The misers.

**A LARGE Snowdrop.**—An avalanche.

**It is an aggravation for a hungry tramp to find only a fork in the road.**—Texas Siftings.

**Love without money** has been cynically compared to a pair of shiny leather boots without soles.—Texas Siftings.

**Whiskers figures.**—The rural pedagogue.

**FEE SIMPLE.**—A fee to a quack.

**None but the brave** deserve the fair and none but the brave can live with some of them.—Hazelton Sentinel.

**It is the province of a wise man to bear poverty with equanimity.**

**You don't hear anyone threatening to knock the spots off the sun.**—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

**A MAN on the footpath of the Brooklyn bridge can beat the ferryboat.** It is a walk-over for him.—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

**We suppose it is not inappropriate to refer to a banquet in which we are about to participate as gorgeous.**—Binghamton Leader.

**If you would know the value of money,** go and try to borrow some, for he that goes a borrowing goes a sorrowing.—Franklin.

**Somewhat it comes natural to the humblest man to say "they" when speaking of wicked people, and "we" when he talks of the faithful and good.**—Arlington Globe.

**We often boast that we are never bored,** but yet we are so convinced that we do not perceive how often we bore others.—Rochester Herald.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.  
I, FRANK J. CHENEY, do hereby certify that the following is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.  
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1891.

A. W. GLEASON,  
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

One of the most persistent forces in nature is the needle, which always carries a point and always has an eye out for business.—Lowell Courier.

**The New Route to Colorado.**

First-Class Sleeping Cars—Electric Lighted—run daily between Chicago, Omaha, Lincoln and Denver, via the Short Line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y—Chicago to Omaha—and the Burlington Route—Omaha to Lincoln and Denver. Leave Chicago 6:00 P. M., arrive Omaha next morning, Denver second morning for breakfast, face and hands washed, ready for business or pleasure. Time and money saved. All Coupon Tickets Agents in the United States and Canada sell tickets via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y, or address Geo. H. Heafford, General Pass. and Ticket Agt., Rand-McNally Building, Chicago, Ill.

You can never know how high a value a man puts upon himself until he sees a railroad company for \$5,000 damages for the loss of one finger.—Baltimore American.

**The Only One Ever Printed—Can You Find the Word?**

There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you a book, beautiful lithographs or samples free.

The only way to win in an argument with a woman is to walk off when you have stated your side of it.—Arlington Globe.

**The Skill and Knowledge**

Essential to the production of the most perfect and popular laxative remedy known, have enabled the California Fig Syrup Co. to achieve a great success in the reputation of its remedy, Syrup of Figs, as it is conceded to be the universal laxative. For sale by all druggists.

Not two vegetables are exactly alike, but one onion bears a strong resemblance to another.—Washington Star.

Is it sensible? Is it reasonable? Is it economy, to suffer yourself and worry others with a headache when Brachycolone will relieve you in fifteen minutes. It costs only fifty cents a bottle. 50 cents.

The smart men of the world are those who put the shoulders of others to the wheel.—Macon.

FOR THROAT DISEASES, COUGHS, COLDS, etc., effectual relief is found in the use of "Dr. Harter's Throat Troches." Price 25 cts. Sold only in boxes.

SILENCE is golden. The gas-meter never says a word.—Binghamton Leader.

## "German Syrup"

William McKeen, Druggist at Bloomingdale, Mich. "I have had the Asthma badly ever since I came out of the army and though I have been in the drug business for fifteen years, and have tried nearly everything on the market, nothing has given me the slightest relief until a few months ago, when I used Boschee's German Syrup. I am now glad to acknowledge the great good it has done me. I am greatly relieved during the day and at night go to sleep without the least trouble." @

## DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC

Will purify BLOOD, regulate KIDNEYS, remove LIVER and BILIOUS troubles, build up appetite, restore health and vigor of youth. Dyspepsia, Indigestion, flatulency, constipation, chlorotic, anemic, and all blood diseases, are cured. Brain power increased. Bones, nerves, muscles, receive new force. Suffering from general debility, peculiar to their sex, using it, find a safe, speedy cure. Returns rose bloom on cheeks, beautiful complexion. Sold everywhere. All genuine goods bear "Crescent" and send 2 cent stamp for 32-page pamphlet.

DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

## RUMELY TRACTION AND PORTABLE ENGINES.

Threshers and Horse Powers. Write for Illustrated Catalogue, mailed free. M. RUMELY CO., LA PORTE, IND. Send 2 cent stamp for 32-page pamphlet.

5 TON SCALES \$60 Beam Box Tare Beam ALL SIZES Sold by Tons

JONES OF BINGHAMTON N. Y. HE PAYS THE FREIGHT

Six Dollars to Chicago.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R. announces a reduction of the fare between Cincinnati and Chicago to six dollars. This rate, now in effect, and in purchasing tickets to the World's Fair City see that they read via the C. H. & D., the Pullman Safety Vestibuled Line, with Dining Cars.

It is well for the small man to practice until he knows how to apologize gracefully.—Somerville Journal.

A dose in Time Saves Nine of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for Coughs. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Time is money, but certificates of deposit in the penitentiary are not in demand.—N. Y. Herald.

The progress of science in medicine has produced nothing better for human ills than the celebrated Becham's Pills.

The minister's study—how to make both ends meet.—Life.

**Obstinate Blood Humor.**

I HAD TERRIBLE ECZEMA FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS—WAS in bed six months at a time—body and limbs swollen and scaly like a dead fish. The itching was terrible, and finally LOST MY SIGHT. After treatment by five physicians, and other remedies without relief, I took S. S. S. AND IT CURED ME. My skin is soft and smooth, and the terrible trouble is all gone.—R. N. MITCHELL, Macon, Ga.

I know the above statement to be true.—S. S. HARMON, Macon, Ga.

I was for some time troubled with an obstinate RASH OR HUMOR, that spread over my face and breast. I consulted physicians, and used many remedies without a cure. At the suggestion of a friend I used Swift's Specific, which completely cured me. This was two years ago, and I have had no return of the trouble.—E. H. WELLS, Chesterfield, Va.

S. S. S. is the safest and best remedy for all troubles of the Blood and Skin. It cures by removing the cause, and at the same time builds up the general health. Send for our Treatise, mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

**Every Woman is an Unbeliever.**

She can't believe, to begin with, that Pearlina can do so much. She hears that everybody is using it; finally she tries it. It does all she's heard of; it saves all that she's been told. She takes comfort in using it. But She can't believe that so much can be done safely. She consults those who have used it for years. She finds that Pearlina has been tested and proved in a hundred ways; that it's harmless to hands or fabric; that it's as safe as good soap. Then She can't believe that she ever did without it. She has less to do, she gets more done—and it's all done better. Her clothes last longer—they're not rubbed to pieces. Her housework is easy; her time is her own. She believes in Pearlina, and tells her friends about it—(that's the most effective kind of advertising).

Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearlina." IT'S FALSE—Pearlina is never peddled, if your grocer sends you no imitation, be honest—send it back.

**ELLY'S CREAM BALM.**—Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sore, Restores Taste and Smell, and Cures CATARRH OF THE NOSE AND THROAT. Gives Relief at once for Cold in Head. Apply into the Nostrils. It is Quickly Absorbed. 50c. Druggists or by mail, ELLY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

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DO YOU WANT TO BETTER YOUR CONDITION? IF SO, GATHER UP YOUR FAMILY AND OUTFIT AND COME TO SUPERIOR WISCONSIN

Where you can find abundance of work at good rates, the best climate in the United States for the worker, (no malaria, good schools, good churches and better than all the chance of getting a GOOD HOME AND LOT in the heart of the city, on such EASY TERMS as you can find elsewhere.) In a few years you will be a substantial citizen. TIME AND LAND AND RIVER IMPROVEMENT CO. (the proprietors of the Town of Superior) will sell you such a home and lot as you may need and permit you to pay for it in from 120 to 150 monthly installments—and each installment no larger than a rental of such a property would be. The official report of the City Statistician shows upwards of 2,500 hands employed in the various industries of the city, and a large number of additional hands will be located this season—many of them employing a large number of female hands.

You Will FIND this the BEST TOWN in America to GROW UP WITH!

**J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE CO.,** RACINE, WIS., MANUFACTURERS OF (DINGEE) Woodbury Powers, Tread Powers and Ironsides "Agitator" Threshers. Saw Frames, Swinging Straw Stackers Self Feeders and Band Cutters, Portable Saw MILLS, TRACTION PORTABLE AND SKID ENGINES. CATALOGUE SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS. Send 2 cent stamp for 32-page pamphlet.

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A bright, energetic man or woman wanted to take the sale agency for an article that is needed in every home and indispensable in every town or country. \$700 in 60 days and a steady income afterward. A "Bonanza" for the right person. Good jobs are scarce and soon taken. Write at once, and send 2 cent stamp for 32-page pamphlet.

AND TUMORS CURED, no matter how long standing. Write for full particulars. J. W. JONES, Manager, Springfield, Ohio.

**PENSIONS** One and one-half dollars per month, \$1.50 for four months, \$6.00 for one year, \$12.00 for two years, \$24.00 for three years, \$36.00 for four years, \$48.00 for five years, \$60.00 for six years, \$72.00 for seven years, \$84.00 for eight years, \$96.00 for nine years, \$108.00 for ten years, \$120.00 for eleven years, \$132.00 for twelve years, \$144.00 for thirteen years, \$156.00 for fourteen years, \$168.00 for fifteen years, \$180.00 for sixteen years, \$192.00 for seventeen years, \$204.00 for eighteen years, \$216.00 for nineteen years, \$228.00 for twenty years, \$240.00 for twenty-one years, \$252.00 for twenty-two years, \$264.00 for twenty-three years, \$276.00 for twenty-four years, \$288.00 for twenty-five years, \$300.00 for twenty-six years, \$312.00 for twenty-seven years, \$324.00 for twenty-eight years, \$336.00 for twenty-nine years, \$348.00 for thirty years, \$360.00 for thirty-one years, \$372.00 for thirty-two years, \$384.00 for thirty-three years, \$396.00 for thirty-four years, \$408.00 for thirty-five years, \$420.00 for thirty-six years, \$432.00 for thirty-seven years, \$444.00 for thirty-eight years, \$456.00 for thirty-nine years, \$468.00 for forty years, \$480.00 for forty-one years, \$492.00 for forty-two years, \$504.00 for forty-three years, \$516.00 for forty-four years, \$528.00 for forty-five years, \$540.00 for forty-six years, \$552.00 for forty-seven years, \$564.00 for forty-eight years, \$576.00 for forty-nine years, \$588.00 for fifty years, \$600.00 for fifty-one years, \$612.00 for fifty-two years, \$624.00 for fifty-three years, \$636.00 for fifty-four years, \$648.00 for fifty-five years, \$660.00 for fifty-six years, \$672.00 for fifty-seven years, \$684.00 for fifty-eight years, \$696.00 for fifty-nine years, \$708.00 for sixty years, \$720.00 for sixty-one years, \$732.00 for sixty-two years, \$744.00 for sixty-three years, \$756.00 for sixty-four years, \$768.00 for sixty-five years, \$780.00 for sixty-six years, \$792.00 for sixty-seven years, \$804.00 for sixty-eight years, \$816.00 for sixty-nine years, \$828.00 for seventy years, \$840.00 for seventy-one years, \$852.00 for seventy-two years, \$864.00 for seventy-three years, \$876.00 for seventy-four years, \$888.00 for seventy-five years, \$900.00 for seventy-six years, \$912.00 for seventy-seven years, \$924.00 for seventy-eight years, \$936.00 for seventy-nine years, \$948.00 for eighty years, \$960.00 for eighty-one years, \$972.00 for eighty-two years, \$984.00 for eighty-three years, \$996.00 for eighty-four years, \$1008.00 for eighty-five years, \$1020.00 for eighty-six years, \$1032.00 for eighty-seven years, \$1044.00 for eighty-eight years, \$1056.00 for eighty-nine years, \$1068.00 for ninety years, \$1080.00 for ninety-one years, \$1092.00 for ninety-two years, \$1104.00 for ninety-three years, \$1116.00 for ninety-four years, \$1128.00 for ninety-five years, \$1140.00 for ninety-six years, \$1152.00 for ninety-seven years, \$1164.00 for ninety-eight years, \$1176.00 for ninety-nine years, \$1188.00 for one hundred years.

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**PENSIONS** One and one-half dollars per



# THE HERALD

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1892.

W. H. BLAIR, Editor and Prop'r

PRICE \$1.25 PER ANNUM.

Mrs. James Townsley is quite sick. The children of Rev. Warnock are suffering with measles.

Miss Luna Barber is attending the Nelson business college at Springfield.

Bessie Milburn visited friends in South Charleston last week returning home Monday.

Don't forget to look at Andrew Bros. & Co.'s add this week if you want to save money.

Ralph George has completed a business course at Ada college, and returned home Wednesday.

Samuel Walker this week made his daughter, Mrs. George Shrodes, a present of a fine piano in honor of her birthday.

Mrs. Mary Lathrop, State President of the Michigan W. C. T. U., will lecture in the opera house Friday eve, April 22. Lecture free.

The W. C. T. U. will hold their annual meeting April 14, at the residence of Mrs. M. M. Barber. The meeting will be led by Mary Murdock. Subject, Eek, ninth chapter, 10 verse.

While the Herald manager was out of town one day this week his foreman took advantage of his absence and gave the floor a lye bath. As this was the first application of the kind since the days of Van Ressen, the citizens called in droves the next day to see the Herald office in "Holiday" attire. It cost several cigars to square counts.

Wednesday Messrs Rob't Gray, Harry Stormont and Will Conley went to Dayton and inspected several churches, having been appointed for that work by the building committee of the R. P. church. Yesterday Messrs. John Harbison, J. D. Williamson and Will Creswell went to Springfield for the same purpose. Each committee will report to the congregation one day next week when it is probable that the style of church to be built here will be decided upon.

The work of "bumping" the candidates for cigars was carried on quite extensively here last Saturday evening. A raid was made on Rev. Andrew by about seventy-five voters who each got a cigar, and after three cheers for that candidate for trustee they hunted up Chas. Owens who had charge of Amos Tomkinson's campaign. Charlie also set up the cigars and his candidate was given the grand honors. About fifty men afterwards called on Wiley Kennon who gracefully bowed to the inevitable and "stood treat." By that time several young ladies had caught the inspiration and called upon Mr. Andrew in a body. They were given, in addition to the "regulation" cigar, a liberal allowance of chewing gum and they departed satisfied.

The corporation is now without a street commissioner. Years ago there was an ordinance creating the office which was filled by appointment, but that was abolished to make the corporation a road district and for a very long time we have been electing a road supervisor who worked under the direction of the township trustees. The trustees, however, got tired of working in that way and this spring threw the work of keeping up the streets into the hands of the council, and an ordinance was drafted to again create the office of a street commissioner, but a majority of the council decided that he could be appointed under the ordinance that had been abolished, and it was not passed. As the matter now stands we have no officer to look after the improvement of our streets and no law under which one can be elected or appointed. The new council can solve the problem at its earliest convenience.

Al Townsley, of Jamestown, spent a few days in Cedarville this week. He contemplates removing to Cedarville.

Mrs. R. F. Kerr and Miss Pearl Jackson were in Greenfield this week, attending the Ladies' Presbyterian Missionary society as delegates from the U. P. congregation of this place.

The village council will reorganize next Monday evening. From some talk on our streets we infer that the new body of men will not have the clear sailing that has been accorded the old council if they at any time overstep their power. A few of our tax payers have got their "dander" up and propose to do a little regulating as they go along.

A sad accident happened at Ervin & Co.'s elevator Tuesday morning about eight o'clock, which cost the life of one of our most valued citizens. J. M. Ervin recently attached a corn crusher to the elevator machinery of D. S. Ervin & Co. and as Tuesday was one of his regular days for work, had just gone down to commence operations. On entering the basement of the elevator he found the hands at work trying to remove corn from the carrier where it had become choked, and tried to render them what assistance he could when his clothing caught in the machinery and he was hurled over once, his right foot catching in a belt where it was so tightly wedged that when the machinery was stopped they were obliged to cut the belt to extricate him. His right leg was broken in no less than five places, and his nose was broken. There was also a scalp wound. Dr. Oglesbee was called and dressed his wounds, but he died within about three hours after the accident the shock being too great for him. He was sixty-one years of age. The funeral services occurred at his late residence Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and was conducted by Rev. Sprout of the Covenant Church, of which church he was a member. Mr. Ervin leaves a wife and four children to mourn his loss. The afflicted family have the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community.

The election in Cedarville was a quiet one last Monday in comparison with that of other years. In the corporation the contest was for mayor and with four candidates in the field, the result was doubtful. Before the election it was conceded by those who usually take an interest in such contests, that the fight would be between Townsley and Homan, and on the afternoon of election day bets were freely offered that Townsley would be the next Mayor with no takers, but the result showed the knowing ones knew nothing for once at least, as J. E. Lowry, was elected by a plurality of nine voters.

There were ten candidates for council seven of them coming out as independent candidates, while three of the nominees of the citizens convention were on the ticket. Only one of them however was elected.—A. G. McDill. The other members elected were W. H. Shull, J. R. Orr and L. S. Stewart. The following is the vote for corporation officers: Mayor J. E. Lowry 90; Luther Townsley 81; W. G. Homan 52; A. W. Osborn 33. For Marshall John Grindle 195; Wiley Kennon 52. For Council Millard Shrodes 94; A. G. McDill 106; J. M. Bull 76; S. W. Shrodes 64; H. M. Parler 72; J. R. Orr 103; C. Pendum 83; W. H. Shull 141; L. S. Stewart 101; J. W. Marsh 188; Will Terrence was elected clerk and Jacob Seigler treasurer with no opposition.

In the township the fight was for trustee, there being three candidates at only two were making a fight viz. A. W. Tomkinson and T. B. Andrew. Mr. Andrew won by a good round majority the vote would no doubt have been much closer had it not been for the fact that had Tomkinson been elected there would have been no trustee living in town. Considering that fact his vote was extra good and shows he could give any man a lively fight without that disadvantage to contend with. The vote in the township card for Trustee, T. B. Andrew 294; A. M. Tomkinson 160; Ed. Spencer 16; H. Stormont was elected clerk and Jos. P. Caldwell assessor without opposition. The following is the list of road supervisors elected: D. S. Dixon, S. N. Tarbox, Ed. Houser, W. H. Creswell, Chas. Turnbull, John Townsley, Jas. McMillan, Henry Kyle and A. H. Creswell. Wm. Roney and A. O. Bridgman, of the eighth district, had a tie vote.

For school directors there were four candidates, but the competition was slight and the two retiring officers succeeded themselves with good majorities, the vote being as follows: Andrew Jackson 140, James Murray 124, E. L. Smith 105, James McMillan 97. The republican primary election

was a very quiet affair. Only 215 votes were polled, or about one half. In this township W. R. Baker, candidate for Auditor, received 214 votes, Wm. Dodds, for Sheriff, 215, W. H. Glatfelter, for Commissioner, 215, for Infirmary Director, J. D. Heller 149, H. H. Thrall 65, Surveyor, G. A. McKay 170, Levi Riddell 51, Coroner M. A. Broadstone 215. In the county Thrall was nominated for infirmary director by about 100 majority, while McKay for surveyor, had about 700 votes to spare.

Miss Susie Leary entertained a number of friends at tea Thursday evening. Twenty four invited guests were present and all report an elegant time.

A dispatch was received here yesterday afternoon from Springfield, stating that Henry Townsley was dying. His daughter, Mrs. Frank Tarbox, in company with her husband and brother Frank, started at once.

I have for sale a half interest in a live stock stable in an adjoining town that must be sold immediately. If you want a good paying business for little money call at the Herald office before 9 o'clock Monday morning.

Some days ago a dog belonging to John S. Anderson who lives about 3 1/2 miles east of this place was noticed to be acting queerly. It attacked and literally tore to pieces a number of chickens; grabbed a hog by the snout and held on until beaten off by force, and was afterward killed.

On Thursday night a fine 3 year old colt became suddenly affected, slipping and hitting at everything, and seized M. S. Anderson, who was one of the recitationists here on Washington Day but her thick clothing prevented the animal's teeth from breaking the flesh and she thus narrowly escaped. The horse had to be killed, making an unfortunate loss for Mr. Anderson. —Spring Valley Blade.

In returning home from Cedarville Friday evening of last week, H. H. Stormont met with an accident, which, while not resulting seriously was too close for comfort. A strap belonging to the harness broke and his horse became unmanageable and started to run. In trying to hold him the lines broke and he was thrown out on the ground, but becoming entangled in the broken lines he was dragged some distance before the harness and buggy broke, and loosened him.

## The Congressional Convention.

The Republican committee for the sixth congressional district held a meeting at Loveland last Tuesday. R. W. C. Gregg, of Clermont county, Thomas Buchanan, jr., of Brown county, C. R. Fisher, of Clinton county, R. R. Knowles, of Greene county, and F. M. Cunningham, of Warren county, could not be present. R. W. C. Gregg was chosen chairman and F. M. Cunningham secretary of the meeting. The committee decided to hold the congressional convention at Xenia, May 4, 1892, at 11 A. M. The basis of representation will be one delegate and one alternate for every fraction of one hundred votes and one additional delegate and alternate for every fraction of one hundred votes of fifty or more cast for McKinley in November, 1891.

The convention will nominate a candidate for congress, and will select a elector for the presidential ticket, and two delegates and two alternates to the Republican national convention.

Sho Fly Screens of all kinds at Mitchell's.

The Armour Canned Beef at Winter's Grocery. Dried Fruits of all kinds at Geo. Winter's.

A full line of GARDEN TOOLS at CROUSE & BULL'S.

All Grades of Gasoline stoves for sale by Crouse & Bull. "Didn't know it was loaded" That's what some one said the other day when, after standing before the camera at Gatch's Photograph Gallery, he found it to be the best picture he ever had taken.

You will find a new line of spring Millinery at Barber and McMillan's.

Pure Rose and Beauty of Hebron Seed Potatoes for sale by S. K. MITCHELL.

# Clothing. Clothing.

We now have our Summersuits ready for inspection. The very best line ever shown in Cedarville and fully 25 per cent less than city prices.

## MIXED SUITS.

We have this week placed about 25 mixed suits on sale at just one half their actual price. They are excellent values the prices are from \$2.00 up.

Don't miss these bargains.

## J. E. LOWRY, THE LEADING CLOTHIER.

Remaining uncalled for in the Cedarville Ohio P. O. for the month ending March 31, 1892 (List No 3)

Brook, Mary J. Brown, Ed Bodine, Rev. J. E. Clark Lou Dunlap, J. N. Dudley, Dan Green, Mary Hamilton, Rob. Hemphill, James.

Persons calling for the above will please say "advertised."

Jno. W. McLean, P. M.

House to rent by S. K. Mitchell.

New crop Sorghum, at GRAY'S.

Oranges, Bananas and Lemons at BULL & SPENCER.

Take your Laundry work to Bull & Spencer, they are agents for the best Laundry in Ohio. We have gasoline on our tank wag on now which will run every morning and will deliver your Oil and Gasoline at your door. BULL & SPENCER.

New crop Currants, at GRAY'S.

Crackers, Ginger Snaps and Rice

tion Wafers, at GRAY'S.

Buckwheat Flour at GRAY'S.

Rolls Avena, Wheat, Oatmeal,

Cracked Wheat, Excelsior, Pearl Barley, at GRAY'S.

Teas, Coffees, Cigars and Tobacco, at GRAY'S.

Soap, Starch, Lye and Blues, at GRAY'S.

Wood and Willow ware at GRAY'S.

Gatch delights to photograph children.

Settings of pure S. C. Brown Leghorn Eggs for sale, 50 cents per 13.

Buy your fresh and salt meats at Chas. Dean's meat store.

For pocket and table cutlery go Crouse & Bull's.

We have on hand undoubtedly the finest line of Toilet Soaps ever shown in this town, the compounds of which are unexcelled for toilet use. Call and see them at Ben Ridgway's.

For Florida Oranges, Lemons, Bananas go to Geo. Winter's.

The "German" coffee, a mixture of Old Dutch Java and Mocha, for sale at Geo. Winter's.

Don't forget Picket & Wire Barbed wire Plain wire fencing at Mitchell's.

Paints & Varnish at Mitchell's.

You can have your own or your baby's portrait burned in on a china cup, saucer, vase etc., at Gatch's Photograph Gallery, 46 E. Main St., Xenia.

The Prohibitionists of Greene County, Ohio, will meet in mass convention at Cedarville, Tuesday, April 19th, 1892, commencing at 10 a. m. Business of the convention will be to elect delegates to the state convention and choose a new county committee. Rev. Barr, of Xenia, will address the meeting at 2 p. m. A full attendance is desired.

By Order of the Com.

Go to Charlie Smith for a shave.

New crop California Peaches, at GRAY'S.

Hard and Soft Refined Sugar, at GRAY'S.

New crop California Prunes, at GRAY'S.

Whole and Ground Spices, at GRAY'S.

Hard and Soft refined Sugars at GRAY'S.

New Hats.

New Flowers.

New Ribbons.

All the newest things in millinery for Spring and Summer at lowest prices, at Mrs. Condon's

For years the editor of the Burlington (Mo.) Post has been subject to cramp colic or fits of indigestion, which prostrated him for several hours and unfitted him for business for two or three days. For the past year he has been using Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy whenever occasion required, and it has invariably given him prompt relief. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Druggists.

The promptness and certainty of its cures have made Chamberlain's Cough Remedy famous. It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping coughs, and is the most effectual remedy known for those diseases. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Druggists.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Pa., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica salve cured him entirely. Sold by B. G. Ridgway's Drug store.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

For Sale or Rent.—One two story frame house of six rooms together with four acres of ground. Good improvements, small fruits, etc., just outside corporation limits. Will sell cheap.

For Sale.—Frame house on Church street Cedarville, seven rooms. Lot 80 x 160 feet. Price \$750.

Two story frame dwelling on Xenia avenue. Ten rooms. Size of lot 95 x 135. Best location in Cedarville. This is very desirable property. Will sell for \$1,800.

W. H. BLAIR & Co.

HERALD OFFICE.

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